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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Situation in South Carolina.—Charleston has been evacuated by our forces, and Columbia is in the hands of the enemy. Beauregard has fallen back to Winnsboro', some twenty odd miles from Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad. Columbia we understand was gallantly defended by the intrepid Beauregard and his forces, but they were obliged at last to retire before the overwhelming odds which the enemy brought to the attack. The enemy was twice repulsed before our forces evacuated the city. There is however one cheering feature connected with this disastrous affair. Gen. Dick Taylor is in the rear of Sherman, and will doubtless press upon him while Beauregard will be prepared to assume offensive operations in his front. Gen. Taylor with Gen. D. H. Hill's forces were at Augusta, which had been threatened by Sherman on his way to Columbia, but as soon as Gen. Taylor ascertained that the movement on Augusta was nothing more than a feint, he broke loose from that place and pursued the enemy. This movement brings him on the rear and left flank of Sherman.

Wilmington Carolinian, 20th.

Although we are within 110 miles of the most stirring scenes in South Carolina, we know but little of what has occurred or is occurring.

It is stated that Gen. D. H. Hill or Gen. Cheatham attacked the enemy in the rear on Tuesday or Friday last and captured 800 prisoners and a number of wagons.

We learn that the enemy, after getting into Columbia, burnt all the depots. The cotton stored in the city was either burnt by the enemy or our own people. The Government property, or at least a great deal of it, was removed before our troops evacuated the place. The report about a large number of women and children being killed is false.

A gentleman who arrived here Monday morning from below, informs us that a cavalry fight took place between Ridgeway and Columbia on Saturday or Sunday last, and that the enemy were driven back. This gentleman also states that only the S. C. Railroad Depot was burnt at Columbia, and that caught fire from a shell, exploding some ammunition stored therein and killing two or three persons and wounding five or six others. Another gentleman states that Gen. Cheatham whipped the enemy at Alston, S. C., and damaged him considerably. We are disposed to believe these reports.

We stop the press to announce that a dispatch has been received here stating that the enemy occupied Winnsboro' last night, and is certainly advancing this way. Gen. Beauregard is falling back in this direction.—*Charlotte Democrat, 21st.*

We have been informed by a young man, (a resident of this place, and whose word can be relied on) who left Charleston, S. C., on Friday evening, that Charleston was evacuated by our troops on Friday night last, and it is now, no doubt, in the enemy's possession. Before leaving, Government stores of all kinds were removed, as well as a great deal of the heavy ordnance. All guns left were spiked and otherwise disabled. The iron-clad gunboats were sent up Cooper River, and all other shipping destroyed. Our troops had all departed to confront Sherman. Kingsville and Florence were still in possession of our troops by the latest account.

Raleigh Confederate, 22d.

The Situation Below.—It is asserted upon what is supposed to be good authority, that the enemy were reinforced last week by two corps of Gen. Thomas's army. It is beyond question that Gen. Schofield of Thomas' army, commands the troops now advancing on Wilmington. The yankee corps generally contain respectively three divisions, each of which must contain an average of 3000 men Assuming then, these facts as our basis, we can approximate pretty closely to the truth. Gen. Schofield must have brought with him to this department, between 15 and 20,000 men, which, with the 10,000 already occupying the lines in front of Hoke, will swell the enemy's force to near 30,000. Of course, with such a force as this, nothing else could have been expected but a determined and energetic advance Besides, the enemy has a large force of gunboats and monitors which cover his flanks as he advances.

Fort Anderson has been evacuated, after removing all the material and munitions of war which it contained. The enemy has possession this morning of a mass of ruins, the Fort having been blown up by our people before yielding it. Our forces on the right bank of the River have fallen back as far as Town Creek, a tributary of the Cape Fear, broad, deep and rapid, and distant from this place some eight miles. Hoke has also fallen back a considerable distance from Sugar Loaf, and has a defensive line nearer town.

Fort Anderson was evacuated at two o'clock, A. M., on Sabbath morning the 19th. At 3 P. M., of the same day, one of the enemy's Monitors exchanged some few shots with Battery Campbell, some 4 miles down the river. These facts we have received from official quarters and may be relied on.—*Wilmington Carolinian, 20th.*

Casualties.—The following wounded soldiers in the engagement at Fort Anderson, were received at General Hospital No. 4, on Sunday, 19th inst.:

A M Colvin, Co B, 1st N C Batt, arm broken; Wm E Barden, Co A, 1st N C Batt, in neck; J G Reason, Co B, 1st N C Batt, hand; 40th N C Reg't—L Lancaster, Co F, right arm amputated; —— Mason, I, head, mortally; L M eich, H, hip and thigh, severely; W H Jordan, F, thigh, severely; Lt J Z Davis, A, abdomen, since dead.

Wilmington Journal, 20th.

The Fall of Columbia.—The State capital of South Carolina has fallen. Columbia is in the hands of Sherman If the mere overrunning of a country were conquering it, the yankee enemy might begin to boast of the subjugation of South Carolina. For so far they have advanced and penetrated the very heart of the State without serious opposition. But the only value of that advance, for the general purposes of the campaign, consists in its being a step towards co-operating with Grant in the investment of Richmond. Thus Sherman's enterprise is only beginning.

The future plans or present dispositions of Beauregard are unknown here. The little Confederate army, however, is safe, and may yet lead Sherman such a dance as Greene led Cornwallis over those same rivers and swamps. If the Federal army cannot reach the Danville railroad, then it had better have staid in Atlanta all this while. But "it is a far cry to Lochow."

It is true, the Federals can gratify their fine sense of "poetical justice," (br, as we should say, their petty malice,) by laying waste the unprotected homesteads of that noble State, and wreaking upon the women and children of South Carolinians their noble revenge for the heroic resistance they have encountered on every field at the hands of the men. Yet that is not conquering a country. On the contrary, it is making it unconquerable where the breed of men is of the right kind. There is reason to believe that Gen. Beauregard is carrying out a deliberate design; and that Sherman is near the end of his triumphs.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 22.—The exchange of prisoners is progressing daily.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

WILMINGTON.—Without official or positive information of the fact, we yet cannot doubt that our sister town has passed into the possession of the enemy Our latest news by mail is of Monday afternoon; but verbal information by passengers on the Kate, which left at 9 A. M. on Tuesday, is to the effect that Gen. Hoke repulsed an attack of the enemy on Monday afternoon, a few miles south of Wilmington, and then fell back into and through Wilmington. Where he made a stand we are not advised. The enemy were still a few miles below Wilmington on Tuesday morning.

The gunboat in process of construction at Wilmington [illegible] by the authorities on Monday night. We presume that a like disposition was made of such of the public property as had not been removed—not much, we suppose, having been left to be burnt.

We have no account of the casualties in the fight on Monday. It is said that two of our Regiments were captured on the west side of the river; but we think that is a mistake. They were probably dispersed, instead of being captured, for Capt. Dailey of the Kate saw quite a number of men, cavalry and infantry, at different places on the banks of the river, probably part of those reported captured.

Since the fall of Fort Fisher the capture of Wilmington has been regarded as merely a question of time. More than five weeks our small but brave army has managed to keep at bay the enemy's greatly superior force by land and water; and is believed to have inflicted severe loss upon the enemy whilst sustaining but little loss themselves. They have finally safely retreated, whilst yielding the place which they were not strong enough to hold.

Let no one give way to despondency. "It is a long lane that has no furning," and there will soon be, we trust in God, a check to the long series of yankee successes. We have a foretaste of this in the accounts from Charlotte this morning of three partial successes over the enemy by Gens. D. H. Hill, Cheatham, and some other, in one of which Gen. Hill is stated to have captured 800 yankees.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—We are requested by Dr. Fessenden, Surgeon in charge of the Hospital, to state to the Ladies of this town and surrounding country, that he has now 200 sick and wounded soldiers, of whom 135 have just arrived from Wilmington, and that he is greatly in need of such delicacies as are suitable for them, which cannot be bought here, but which doubtless many Ladies will be glad to supply, either for love or money.

We need not add anything to such an appeal. The bleeding wounds, the emaciated forms, of our noble soldiers, whose sufferings result from the devotion of themselves to their country and to the defence of its women and children, speak louder than anything we could say. Bring in what you can spare, as a gift if you can afford it—to sell, if you cannot. Articles can be left at the Hospital, or at the sub-Hospital, (late the Flour Warehouse.)

HOME DEFENCE.—At the second meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, a report was presented by a committee, recommending the formation into companies of mounted infantry or otherwise, of all citizens over 50, and of others exempted on account of disability, but who may be able to endure short periods of service within the county. Committees were appointed in every district in the county, to obtain signatures to such an organization, and to keep a list of those who refuse to join it. They were to meet on Monday last to elect officers.

Such a company was organized in this town some weeks ago.

INCENDIARIES.—On Tuesday evening two incendiary fires were applied here—the first about dark which destroyed a warehouse in Campbellton. The second, about 9 o'clock, when fire was applied to the dwelling of Mr. David Anderson. This was discovered and the fire extinguished. On the preceding night (Monday) the kitchen of Eli W. Hall, Esq. was fired, but the town guard discovered it in time to arrest the flames.

These occurrences call for extra vigilance. It is manifest that there are bad persons here, bent upon mischief. It is possible that they may be discovered and punished; and no effort should be neglected to secure such a result.

THE FORT FISHER PRISONERS.—We learn from a Flag-of-Truce letter received here yesterday from Wm. H. Haigh, Esq, of the 36th regiment, dated at Point Lookout, Jan. 24th, that about 600 of the Fisher prisoners are at that place. They left Fisher on Tuesday, the 17th ult., and reached Point Lookout on Sunday, the 22d, having suffered much on the voyage from sea-sickness and the crowded condition of the steamer. Daniel McNeill, son of Sheriff McNeill, died on board from sickness and suffocation. Mr. Haigh himself was in excellent health

FEED THE SOLDIERS.—A letter from Lane's Brigade, acknowledging the arrival of some boxes from *home*, says:—

"They are most acceptable. Were it not for our boxes we should always be hungry, for rations are scant. The North Carolina soldiers receive great numbers of boxes constantly. Our noble State does her whole duty in this respect. A large quantity of potatoes, onions, and krout, has been sent to our soldiers during the winter by the Governor."

The same letter hopes the people at home will "get up big meetings and treat the Yankees to patriotic resolves, while the army does the fighting. The people certainly cannot find *their* part very hard to act."

THE CHATHAM MEETING.—In the notice of the anti-yankee meeting in Chatham in our last, the name of John H. Haughton, Esq. should have been given among those who spoke, and spoke earnestly and eloquently, in favor of the resolutions (which by the way were prepared by himself as Chairman of a committee.) He "appealed to every patriot in the land to rally, and locking our shields together, resolve to die as becomes men, rather than yield to the base terms offered by Lincoln."

We find these facts in the official account of the proceedings. They were not stated to us by our informant, through inadvertence, no doubt.

THE DEEP RIVER VALLEY.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill reported by the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, "to establish an Arsenal and Foundry in Deep River Valley in the State of North Carolina."

MODEST.—Our readers will recollect that Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, lately resigned that office in consequence of a request made to the President by the Virginia Congressional Delegation, that he would remodel his Cabinet—turn out the incumbents and put in new men. It was perfectly natural that Mr. Seddon should resign, for he was a Virginian, and the Congressional Delegation from his own State might naturally expect to have some influence with him. It was equally natural that all the other Cabinet officers should snap their fingers in the faces of the Virginia Congressmen, and tell them that they were not bound to pay any attention to their wishes, and didn't care a button for them. Such was the effect of their advice to the President, which they no sooner saw than they publish a card declaring that they did not wish Mr. Seddon removed—they wanted the President to retain him and [illegible] they are green enough to confess this in the following paragraph from their Card:—

"It is obvious that the general advice suggested by this delegation to the President—based on a general reason, alleging no fault and arraigning no individual—mere advice to be adopted, applied or rejected by the President—might have been substantially accepted without excluding every particular Head of a Department from a new arrangement. We expected and desired that at least one exception would be made. It would not have been proper for this delegation to indicate to the President, when they volunteered counsel, the details of such arrangement; and, least of all, would it have been proper for us, as a delegation, to single out a Secretary from our own State for partial action, highly as we esteemed the Virginian then in office and as much as we desired our State to be represented in the Cabinet. Misconceiving the spirit of our proceeding, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Seddon, without a general reconstruction of the Cabinet, resigned the Office of Secretary of War. If we have quintentionally wounded his sensibilities, we deeply regret that such a consequence resulted from our action or from his construction of it."

They have been very nicely caught in their own trap, or dead-fall, and nobody out of Virginia will feel sorry.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS.—We frequently see appended to the proceedings of meetings in the army and elsewhere, a request to the Observer to copy them. As we have heretofore stated, it is quite as much as we can do to publish such as are sent directly to us. We cannot afford space for those not so sent.

CANDID.—The Raleigh Standard of the 21st inst. remarks that "it is one thing to *say*, and another to *do*. If gentlemen hold meetings and pledge others to *go*, and stay at home themselves, they will be justly regarded as cowards and hypocrites."

This was doubtless written with a lively sensibility to the public sentiment regarding the author of the resolutions adopted by the Wake county war meeting in April 1861, who afterwards participated in another war meeting held in the State Capitol on the 20th May 1861, and to sustain whose votes, on the 21st May 1861 he pledged "the last dollar and the last man."

GOV. VANCE.—The Governor addressed the people at Goldsborough on Friday last. A report of the substance of his speech is given by the State Journal of Tuesday, and we should have been able to copy it but for the failure of the Journal to arrive in time. We cannot put it in type this morning.

THE MAILS.—No Virginia mail this morning, and consequently nothing later than Saturday, except by telegraph.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 44TH N. C. T., MCRAE'S BRIGADE, 3d Feb'y 1865.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 44th N. C. T., held 1st Feb'y 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the enemy's press, exultant in our fancied despondency, has falsely proclaimed to the world that the soldiers of the Confederate States are willing to abandon their flag, desert their country, and forswear the vows they have taken upon themselves: and whereas, a few timid men in our own midst have too readily listened to these slanders upon our patriotism: we the officers and men of the 44th N. C. Troops send to both this message:

Resolved, 1st. That we have this day assembled again to declare our unaltered resolve to fight on, until an honorable peace shall have been secured, or we have perished in the struggle. We are tired of war. We desire greatly the quiet joys of our homes, and the happy gatherings of olden times. Yet to enjoy these very blessings, we still cheerfully maintain the right. We will never yield to the invader the mastery of our own sunny land. We will never lower the Southern Cross to the flag whose followers we have chased from many fields. Our homes shall be free or our habitation the grave.

2d. One year ago, on Rapidan River, we re-enlisted. We gave a new pledge to our country. We do not regret it: we have since often faced the foe. Our comrades have fallen beside us, and with their lives sealed their devotion. It would ill become us *now* to grow faint in zeal—to darken the recollections which cluster around their graves—to say to their wives, their sisters, their mothers, he died in an unholy cause, let his name be forgotten. No; rather will we cherish their memories and emulate their example!

3d. That in the skill and valor of our great leader, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, we have unlimited confidence. Where his bright sword directs we are willing to go. We fear not to obey his call to any duty. The day shall never come when in shame we shall hang our heads, and can no longer point with pride to our record and say, we were of the Army of Northern Virginia.

4th. To our fair country-women in North Carolina, to our aged mothers, to our gray-haired sires, we express our unwavering determination to uphold the good name of our State. Listen not to the coward who says her sons are false. They have maintained her honor on many a field of blood, and still stand—a part of Lee's great army—defiant and unconquered.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Richmond Examiner, Petersburg Express, and Fayetteville Observer, with a request for publication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 5TH N. C. CAVALRY, Feb. 22, 1865.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Son:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge from the Young Ladies' Knitting Society at Fayetteville, the receipt of thirty pair socks and twelve pairs gloves, an acceptable offering in the army of Northern Virginia. Yours, &c,

J. McKELLAR, Capt. Co. A, 5th N. C. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RECEIPTS FOR ARMY MISSIONS.

Sandy Creek Association,	$700 00
Cape Fear "	685 00
Per Rev. Geo. Camp,	400 00
Fayetteville, per collection,	170 00
Rev. J. S. Purifoy, Treas'r N. C. Baptist Convention,	210 00
New Hope, Wake county,	200 25
Raleigh,	1011 75
Per Rev. J. D. Hufham,	270 00
Cash,	93 33
From a few friends in Wilmington,	554 10
J. H. Yow, do,	250 00
Collection at Baptist Church,	655 75
Capt. Hallett,	50 00
Mr. Utley,	10 00
Mrs. Prieger,	45 00
G. French,	100 00
Mr. Chadbourn,	50 00
Maj. Cummys,	500 00
Alex'r Oldham,	500 00
	$6,555 18

Total from Wilmington $2714 85.

J. B. HAWDWICK,
Agent Army Missions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 22.—U. S. papers to the evening of the 20th, (Monday last) contain all the news from South Carolina received through the Richmond papers. The Baltimore American's caption is—"Glorious News; Evacuation of Charleston, the birth-place of Treason; Our flag waves over Sumter again," &c, &c.

Roger A. Pryor has been released from Fort Warren on parole and will be exchanged.

Gold was at 202 in New York on Monday.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, Feb'y 22.—European advices to the 8th inst. say that on the 3d an informal meeting of the French Privy Council was held at Paris chiefly for the discussion of American and Mexican affairs. It was agreed to abstain for the present from any movement.

The British Parliament was opened on the 6th. In reference to American affairs the Queen said in her address: "The civil war in America still continues. Her Majesty intends steadfastly to observe neutrality between the contending parties, and would rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations between them."

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby referred to the termination by the United States of the [Canadian] reciprocity treaty and trade regulations, and to the increase of naval force on the Lakes, as measures framed in a spirit of hostility to England Then, too, was the fisheries question, with all its risks and dangers of war. Her Majesty's Government, he said, will be deeply responsible if they are not fully awake to the position in which this country is placed by these acts of the United States Government.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The Senate today passed the appropriation bill and the bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal, except within army lines. In the House, Mr. Perkins of La. reported from the committee a preamble and resolutions in relation to the late Peace Conference, which, and an amendment offered by Mr. Gilmer, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Perkins's preamble recited the efforts made by the Confederate States to secure peace; the refusal of Lincoln to treat, or to offer any terms but such as a conqueror grants to the subjugated. The resolutions, whilst regretting "that there is no alternative left to the people of the Confederate States but a continuance of the war or submission to terms of peace alike ruinous and dishonorable, it accepts in their behalf the issue tendered them, and solemnly declares their unalterable determination to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from the effort to subjugate us, and the independence of the Confederate States is established." Other resolutions compliment the army for patriotic resolutions recently adopted; invite the people to assemble in public meetings; and pledge Congress to the passage of the most energetic measures to secure our ultimate success.

Mr. Gilmer's additional resolutions are as follow:

Resolved, That notwithstanding all this we believe that the Confederate States would consent, first, to a separation between the United States and the Confederate States, each one perfectly free and independent of the other, the rights of navigation, trade, transit, &c., to be fairly agreed on.

Second, That an American diet be created to which each party shall be at liberty to send delegates, each being its own judge as to the number, and mode of election—each party paying its own expenses, their privileges in this diet to be clearly and definitely set forth, each section to have one vote, binding on the parties only when ratified by Congress and the President of each.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—Nothing of importance to-day.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill more effectually to prevent and punish absenteeism and desertion. In the House a message from the President, in response to a resolution of inquiry, enclosed a telegram from Gen. Hardee in relation to the failure to destroy the cotton at Savannah. The cotton, he says, was stored in cellars and garrets, and its destruction would have involved that of the city. The Senate bill increasing the number of acting Midshipmen was passed, and the Tax bill further considered.

Reprieve of Capt Beall.—RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—The only item of interest in yankee papers of the 18th is the announcement that Capt Beall has been reprieved. [He is a Confederate officer under sentence of death as a spy. See preceding page.—ORS.]

Admiral Buchanan [captured in Mobile Bay] arrived this afternoon by flag of truce.

Desertions from Grant's army.—The enemy are deserting in large numbers, despite the extraordinary precautions of Grant to prevent. The men were greatly encouraged at the recent prospect for peace, but that great desideratum being now considered more remote than ever, they have determined to rid themselves of "war's rude alarms" at any cost. The woods and swamps in rear of Grant's lines are said to be filled with deserters, while not a few come through the lines and give themselves up.

Richmond Enquirer.

An Opportunity for Retaliation.—A recent Cincinnati dispatch says:

N. B Davis, identified at Newark, Ohio, some days since, as Keeper of the Andersonville, Ga. Military Prison, and who confessed, on his arrest, being bearer of despatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung on Johnson's Island, February 17

Yankee Prisoners.—Three or four hundred Yankee officers passed here night before last on their way to Wilmington to be exchanged; but, we learn, the Yankee authorities there refused to receive them, and they were sent back. They are now here, guarded by a portion of the cadets of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

Ral. Confederate, 22d.

The Conscript Bureau.—The Confederate Senate, on yesterday, passed a bill abolishing the Conscript Bureau and the office of commander of conscripts, and turning business of conscription over to the commanders of reserves in the several States.—*Rich. Dispatch, 15th.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A CALL TO PRAYER.

We were once a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God, and plunged ourselves into great and abominable sins; therefore He permitted this horrid war to come upon us. The God of nations alone can deliver us from it. But He will not save us until, as a people, we humble ourselves before Him and cry for help.

Let all the people lay this truth to heart. I propose, therefore, that all Christians in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace at some hour in every day—say between 12 M. and 2 P. M.—and there bring our cause before Him who hath said, "Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee."

I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Confederate States, and beg the editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers. CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, Feb'y 14, 1865.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the night of 12th Feb'y 1865, John Bethune McMillan, son of Col. Alex'r McMillan of Robeson, while pursuing with others one of a mysterious band that was for some time annoying Mrs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, whose husband is in the Confederate army faithfully discharging his duty. He was shot through the head and died in a short time, in the 31st year of his age.

The death of this highly esteemed and useful young man has indeed brought sorrow to many hearts. Though not in the army, in consequence of physical infirmity, yet he was as brave as he was generous and accomodating. The ides of a young man of such moral worth and usefulness is not only deeply felt by the sadly afflicted family, who had previously lost two sons in the army, but by the community who knew and appreciated him, and who in great numbers followed his cold remains to the silent grave. There an affectionate and thrilling exhortation was given by the Rev. Hector McLean, long to be remembered by the numerous hearers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the defence of Fort Fisher, Hugh McKenzie May, 40th N. C. Reg't, of Anson county, aged 38 years. He was amongst the first to volunteer, being attached during the first year of the war to Co. B 31st N. C. A good and brave soldier, a firm and devoted friend, an upright and intelligent citizen, a most kind and affectionate husband and father, and that "noblest work of God, an *honest man*," he has passed away,—falling at the post of danger and honor, esteemed and lamented by all who knew him. Peaceful now be his rest; glorious fruition attend the hopes he cherished of happiness beyond death!

On board Steamer, [illegible]

Monroe. DANIEL McNEILL, a member of Fulton's Scouts, formerly of Capt. Munn's Co., 35th Reg't. He was a son of Sheriff McNeill of Cumberland County, and died in the 19th year of his age. He was a good soldier and behaved as became a descendant of those who fought at Culloden JURA.

MARRIED,

In Person county, on the 12th Feb'y, at G. Bumpass's, by Wm H. Royster, Esq., Lt R D. ROYSTER, of Co. E, 35th N. C. T., to Miss LUCY T. ALLEN, of Person county.

In Fair Bluff, on the 9th of Feb'y, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. T. Anderson, Lieut. J. D. GRISSETTE, of Conwayboro', S. C., to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. J. B. Fleming, of Sumter, S C

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 18th inst., CHARLES W. MILLER, aged 24 years, son of the late C. C. Miller, and member of Co. B, 56th N. C. T.

February 10th, 1865, from a spinal affection produced by a fall, L. D. BOYD. He leaves a wife and two little ones, besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss; though we mourn not as those who have no hope. COM.

Departed this life, of Pneumonia, on the 21st of Dec'r 1864, M. F. C IDDINGS, Es., of Chatham Co. N. C., in the 61st year of his age; leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. In his death not only his friends but his country has sustained a great loss. He was a good and obliging neighbor; a kind and affectionate husband. By his devotion to the true principles of virtue and integrity, he won the love and respect of all who knew him. Long will his memory be revered as one whose example is worthy of imitation. He lived the life of uprightness and virtue, and died in the sweet hope of a glorious peace beyond the grave. FRIEND.

Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the produce so necessary to the supply of the army that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrelenting and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bus, 28 lbs		$10 00
" "	unpeeled, " "	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each	18 50
"	without " "	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bus 60 lbs	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, "	10 00
Beef,	fresh, net, per lb	2 00
"	fresh, gross, per lb,	1 00
"	salted, "	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per lb	5 00
"	adamantine, per lb	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair	16 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to y'd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per lb	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bus of 70 lbs	12 00
Corn meal,	sacks not included, per bus of 50 lbs	12 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 yds to lb, per yard	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per b'l, 196 lbs	$100
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl, 196 lbs	80 00
"	fine, per bbl of 196 lbs	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 lbs	8 00
"	unbaled, " "	7 50
Hats,	wool, each	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	8 00
"	unbaled, " "	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per lb	5 00
"	dry, "	0 00
"	green, "	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, pr head	1500 00
" "	2d " "	1200 00
House rent, per room, per month		40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	275 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square pr round, per ton of 2000 lbs	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton 2240 lbs	400 00
Jeans,	wool domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per lb	60
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per lb	4 50
Leather,	sole, per lb	10 00
"	upper, "	12 50
"	harness, "	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	15 00
Mules,	1st class per head,	1500 00
"	2d " "	1200 00
"	3d " "	800 00
Mechanics, 1st class, per day, rations by gov't,		10 00
" 2d class, per day, rations by gov't,		8 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
"	" unbaled, " "	9 25
"	shelled, per bus	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	2 50
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard	2 75
Onions,	per bus	12 00
Oxen, work	1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
" "	2d " "	1200 00
"	cow, per bus of 60 lbs	15 00
Peas,	Irish, " "	8 00
Potatoes,	sweet, " "	8 00
Peaches, dried,	peeled, per bus 33 lbs	12 00
"	unpeeled " "	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett per lb	8 50
"	salted "	8 90
"	gross	2 60
Pasturage	1st quality, near town, per head, per month	8 00
"	common, near town, per head, per month	5 00
"	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
"	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	80 00
Rice,	new, per lb	1 50
"	old, "	1 10
Rye,	good, per bus of 56 lbs	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
"	in bulk, of 280 lbs,	50
Sacks,	two bus, each	5 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 4¼ yds to lb, per yard	1 75
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 3¾ yds to lb, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yds lb, per yard	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bus 50 lbs	40 00
"	Liverpool, " "	50 00
"	Virginia, " "	45 00
Steel,	cast, per lb	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per lb	10 00
Socks,	soldiers', wool, per pair	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per lb	5 00
Soap,	hard, per lb	2 00
"	soft, "	1 25
Skunks,	baled, per 100 lbs	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bus of 22 lbs	1 75
Skip stuff,	" " of 37 lbs	2 40
Tea,	black, per lb	10 00
"	green, "	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd	2 50
Tobacco, No 1	Extra	3 00
" No 1		2 50
Tobacco, No 2,		1 75
Tobacco Lugs		1 25
Vinegar,	clean, per lb	4 50
"	manufacturelle, "	4 00
Whiskey,	good "	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bus of 60 lbs	15 00
Wheat bran,	per bus of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs,	2 75
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs,	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 " " "	500 00
Wool,	washed, per lb	12 00
"	unwashed, "	10 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES

Baling long forage, per 100 pounds,	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, pr day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practicable, the producers should be allowed to retain a fourth of their surplus, or to sell at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss in the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

"The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 24th day of April next, unless sooner changed.

"Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved.

"All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N C,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Rocksville, N C,
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N C

Raleigh Feb 8 1865 9*2t

Titheing Notice for Cumberland County.

FARMERS who have failed to "list" any of the crops taxed in kind, produced during the year 1864, (except bacon) are notified that the last of the days of grace expire on Monday the 27th inst. On that day I will attend at the Market House in Fayetteville, (up stairs) and shall expect to meet *every man* who has failed to meet the Assessor at the appointments. This is the last opportunity—those who cannot attend will find it decidedly to their interest to have some friend or agent to list for them at the above named appointment.

O. H. BLOCKER, Assessor 2d Dist.

Feb'y 15 11 3*2t

Headqu'rs Taylor's Batt'n, (Fort Anderson,) February 11, 1865.

ALL officers and men of the 36th N. C. T., not captured, will report to me at once.

JNO D. TAYLOR,
11-3t*2tpd Lieut Col 36th N. C. T., Comd'g.

Teacher Wanted.

A SINGLE MAN qualified to prepare boys for college. School small.

Address JOHN C. SMITH.

Aversboro', N. C., Feb'y 20. 11 2*2tpsid

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the middle of November, one RED COW, with a white spot in her face, mark: the top of the left ear cut off and an under bit in each; also two calves, one the color of the cow, and the other dark brindle; mark: a poplar leaf in each ear. The cow was bought of Catharine Journegan, near the Grassy Islands, in Richmond county, and I expect she will try to get back. Any one taking them up will be liberally rewarded, or any information concerning them thankfully received.

MARTHA McLEAN.

Montrose, Feb'y 13. 10*2tpd

A few Important Facts
IN RE

NEGROES FOR THE ARMY.

From the Richmond Whig.

The proposition to put negroes in the army has gained favor rapidly of late, and promises, in some form or other, to be adopted. So far from exciting the repugnance on the part of the army at first apprehended, it has been called for by the resolves of many regiments and brigades, and is known to be favored by nearly all the principal officers. We do not profess to be very sanguine of good results from the measure, but we do not feel that, as civilians, we would be justified, in the present emergency, in opposing the use of any means which our leading military men assure us can be made efficient. To them this cause is trusted and especially to the General in Chief. It is known that he urges—with a warmth he has not, perhaps, exhibited in regard to any other matter of legislation—the passage of a law subjecting the negro element to military use. His opinion, at all times entitled to great weight, becomes imperative as to such a matter, when we reflect that the whole responsibility of our defence has been devolved upon him. If the cause should be lost, when any means of resistance that he had called for remained ungranted, the responsibility for its loss would rest upon those who withheld the aid he called for, not upon him. We prefer to have no share in such responsibility, and, therefore, urge upon Congress to adopt at once some prompt, compulsive and certain measure for raising such number of negro troops as the General in Chief may think he can use to advantage, leaving to him the organization and discipline and employment.

We have intimated that our own hopes would not be high of very valuable service from this description of troops, but the military opinion is otherwise; and it is the military opinion that must rule, in military matters, while the war lasts. General Lee, himself, freely expresses the opinion that the simplicity of mind, the habit of obedience and the physical hardihood of our negroes furnish all the prerequisites for the creation of effective soldiers. Discipline and drill will do the rest. A paper on this subject, written by Brigadier General Shoup, presents the military view of the subject very clearly and forcibly; and as it is a matter in regard to which our people desire all the light that can be thrown upon it, we assure ourselves that we will meet their wishes in extracting largely from what he has written. After stating that the subject has engaged his earnest attention from the very beginning of the war Gen'l S. says:

'Napoleon declares as a maxim that 'the first quality of a soldier is the power to endure hardships and fatigue.' It will not be denied, I take it, that the negro possesses this element in the highest degree. The common opinion is that courage is the highest quality, and, as if to meet that opinion, Napoleon goes on to say, in the same maxim, 'courage is altogether secondary.' It is to be understood, of course, that he here speaks of the private soldier. That courage is necessary in an army, and that of the highest order, is entirely manifest—but to understand this maxim it is necessary to consider the nature and organization of an army. There are, as everybody knows, three separate and distinct grades or estates—the private soldier, the non-commissioned officer and the officer * * * * * Real soldiers come to have no will of their own, but obey simply because they are ordered by proper authority. You will hear it said that this is a West Point notion; but in truth it is the notion underlying the whole military world. On this continent we are now heads at war. We are just beginning to learn what soldiers are. When discipline is properly enforced the soldier is so entirely in the hands of his officers, that the tone, character and courage of a command is entirely determined by these properties in the officers and non commissioned officers. Whenever there is misconduct on, or off, the field, it is to be charged to misconduct or neglect on the part of the officers. All soldiers know this. Thus while courage may be dispensed with in the private, it is most important in the two higher classes. * * * * * There is no necessity to make anything but a private soldier of the negro. The officers and non-commissioned officers should be taken from the most gallant and meritorious officers and soldiers of the army. Thus, to put a hundred thousand troops in the field would require (say) ten thousand whites. In these ten thousand would reside the intelligence and courage of the whole. They would be, in some sort, the head or brains, while the negroes would constitute corporeal parts. Since these could be selected of the most superior character, we should be able to produce, in a marvellously short space, the most superior troops. Discipline could be made perfect, since the distinction between the several orders would be so entirely marked.

"So much for the theory. What has experience shown? Is is by no means certain that the negro is so deficient in courage as is generally believed. If we are to credit the statements of travellers in Africa, the native negro is the most sanguinary warrior in the world. In their battles hand to hand, they fight till either party is almost annihilated; and our very slaves are in great part the descendants of prisoners captured in war. We see the negro altogether in his servile condition. He naturally shrinks, without regard to appearances. He, however, makes a fearless sailor and fireman. The English have long used him as a soldier, and he has done good service. But the experience of this war are abundantly sufficient to show his adaptability as a soldier. The enemy has taught us a lesson to which we ought not to shut our eyes. He has caused him to fight as well, if not better than have his white troops of the same length of service. Our prisoners from Ship Island and elsewhere declare that they are far the best sentinels and most thoroughly drilled of the Federal troops. I have myself seen them, in the hands of a single engineer officer, entirely without organization, work under fire, where certainly he could not have held white men. Now, if the enemy has succeeded in making any kind of troops of these people with all their non-commissioned officers and a great part of their officers blacks, how much better could we make with all these white!

"* * * * But it is alleged by those who oppose the measure, and here seems to lie the greatest difficulty, that they will not fight in our cause. Here again let us go to that highest of all authorities—Napoleon. He says in one of his maxims of war, 'a good general, good officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, good instruction and strict discipline, make good troops without regard to the cause in which they fight.' By 'cause' we are to understand the particular sentiments or preferences of the troops. This is the broadest and most positive enunciation of a principle which goes to the very foundation of the whole matter. It is strictly true, and proceeds from the very nature of army organization and discipline. It will be observed that he assumes the two higher orders, officers and non-commissioned officers, to be good. Such would be the case in the plan proposed. The truth is, troops always hold the sentiments and opinions of their officers, whatever they may be. Even the negroes that have served with our armies as cooks and teamsters, are as thoroughly enlisted in our cause as are their masters; and in many cases have been known to fight as gallantly as they. It is altogether a mistaken notion to suppose that it is pay or bounties that induce men to fight. These considerations may cause them to enlist, but once made soldiers, they find themselves in the hands of a giant that leaves them no power to escape—discipline. One who is not a soldier can hardly understand this, but it is not the less true. Nor is it patriotism, nor any other sentiment, that holds a soldier at his post. Give our troops—brave and patriotic as they are—liberty to go home to-day—removing all influence of officers—and how much of an army would you have to-morrow? The negroes, however, should be given pay, etc.

"The best troops in the French service are not Frenchmen—the Zouaves and the Turcos. What patriotism had the Hessians and other mercenaries that fought against the colonies? They did not fight voluntarily. They were soldiers, and had no option. A still more forcible example is to be found in India. There we see the extraordinary spectacle of a people held in subjugation by troops composed of natives. Indeed, voluntary service is the exception in the military world. Wars are not conducted on that principle, as we have ourselves found in this. The armies of Europe are to-day composed of men who are in arms entirely against their will. Who ever heard of the serfs of Russia refusing to fight because they are not freemen? All that is required, then, to make a soldier, is a good physique, without regard to his inclinations; and I do assert that the more simple-minded, the more faithful and obedient he will be—and obedience is the foundation, top and middle of a soldier's country—with the other arms a somewhat different rule holds—since more individuality is required—but the same is substantially true throughout. Thus the negro is excellently adapted for a soldier.

"The negro does not fight for the enemy because he is free. He has been tricked and forced into his service, and he cannot help it. Those who have been re-captured say they would rather fight on our side, because we knew better how to treat them.

"It is not true, then, that to make good soldiers of these people, we must either give or promise them freedom. On the contrary, it is my firm conviction that to do either would be to impair their efficiency and tractability. But the greatest possible advantage can be had by skillfully using their desire for freedom. The President should have power to declare free such of them as may from time to time be recommended for such reward, by their officers, for gallant or meritorious conduct. This would act as an ever present spur. It should not be to take effect at the end of the war, but be declared at once in general orders and the soldier should be given honorary cheverons to distinguish him during the remainder of his service. To say that all should be free at the end of the war would have little effect. The uncertainty and vagueness would altogether fail to impress a simple-minded negro beyond a week. As well might one promise to free one's cook at some indefinite period with the expectation of thereby securing good dinners. But if it be held out as a boon within his immediate grasp, and which he sees conferred upon others every day, it must have a most excellent effect. Besides, to either give or promise freedom wholesale, would have a most pernicious influence upon the whole race. It is wholly unnecessary, and should not be done, as a mere matter of expediency.

"But, it is alleged, he would desert. No soldier who understands the potency of discipline could hold such an opinion. Whenever the officers and non-commissioned officers of a guard do their duty, the sentinels do theirs also. Remembering that there would be many roll calls a day by whites—that they would not only have to pass their own lines of sentinels, but through the picket and grand guards, (white,) it will be seen how difficult escape would be. Those who attempted it would be so severely and so certainly punished that few would make the experiment.

"But, it is urged, they would desert in the day of battle. This would be far more impossible than the other. There is altogether too much danger in that direction. They would receive the fire from both parties. The line of file closers would, however, be quite sufficient to hold them, whatever they might wish.

"It is said, again, they would revolt. Nothing could be more impossible. No scheme could be kept from the non-commissioned officers constantly at hand. Even if a regiment were to succeed sufficiently to come to an outbreak, others could not act in concert, and would be brought to crush the refractory ones at once. Besides the cavalry and artillery (white) would be ever at hand to destroy any that might attempt it. Mutiny is scarcely known where discipline is maintained. In the great Sepoy attempt discipline had been relaxed, and many of the English officers withdrawn. Yet, with organizations perfect, and with great superiority of numbers, they had to yield. Without officers of even the lowest grade, how manifestly futile any effort of this sort would prove!"

"* * * Can we spare them? By employing a part, those that remain could be more conveniently used. We would send back whites to properly superintend their labor; and the result would be a positive gain rather than a loss.

"My proposition, then, is to let the slavery question remain just where it is—put into service as many negroes as we can provide with arms and equipments—organize them strictly as heavy infantry, to be held for the day of battle—convert the white troops into cavalry, artillery and *elite* infantry—take all officers and non-commissioned officers from the most gallant and meritorious of our present armies, and introduce the strictest possible system of discipline—all with the greatest rapidity. The time required to accomplish this would be less than at first thought. The greatest obstacle in making troops is to teach and give experience to the officers. In this case we would have them, in great part, already made. The soldier is taught everything so far as the drill goes when he knows the school of the company. All drill beyond that depends upon the officer almost entirely, so that the time required would be that necessary for experienced officers to drill one company. Thus an army would spring into existence in a remarkably short time."

Mr. Gilmer's Plan.—In the House last Monday Mr. Gilmer moved to amend some resolutions reported from a committee by adding the following:

Resolved, further, That, notwithstanding this, we believe the Confederate States would consent and agree to the following:

"1st. That there be a separation between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, each one perfectly free and independent of the other, the rights of navigation, trade, transit, &c., properly and fairly agreed on and settled.

"2d That an American Diet be created, to which each party shall be at liberty to send delegates, each being its own judge as to the number and manner of election, and each party paying its own expenses.

"3d The privileges of this Diet to be clearly and definitely defined and settled.

"4th In this Diet there shall be but two votes, one by the delegates of the United States of America, and one by the delegates of the Confederate States of America; and the acts of this body to be binding on the parties only when ratified by the House, Senate, and President of each.

"5th. In settling the boundary, let the States of Kentucky and Missouri determine for themselves, by a free and fair vote of the people, *bona fide* residents in those respective States at the commencement of hostilities."

Maj. Venable, of Gen. Wade Hampton's staff, has arrived in Virginia, having made his escape by leaping from the cars near Philadelphia.

TO OUR ARMY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Permit one, my brave countrymen, who from age and other causes is prevented from sharing your toils, sacrifices and privations, to note a few words of encouragement to you from the reminiscences of the past. Your country owes you an everlasting debt of gratitude; and I am one who has watched your endurance and patriotism, with deep solicitude and an unbounded admiration of your manly actions, amidst the perils through which you have passed. You are engaged in sustaining a holy, just and righteous cause; and without success we are *all* doomed to the most degraded condition that white men ever were placed in—*the slaves of slaves!* We are not yet reduced to the extremity to which our ancestors were subjected in their struggle for liberty; and out of this *they* were delivered and blessed with independence. "History is repeating itself," and although we may confidently hope that our distresses will not be equal to theirs, who of you would not be willing to endure the same, to obtain the priceless boon for which they were, and you now are, contending? I give, by extracts, a picture of the American army in 1777 and 1778, drawn by Gen. Washington himself and his compeers.

Gen. Washington writes to Congress: "I am now convinced beyond a doubt, that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place in that line, (the commissary and quartermaster,) this army must inevitably disband, starve, or disperse in order to obtain subsistence. Notwithstanding it is a standing order, (and often repeated,) that the troops shall always have two days' provisions by them, that they might be ready at any sudden call, yet scarcely any opportunity has ever offered of taking advantage of the enemy, that has not been totally obstructed or greatly impeded on this account; and this, the great and crying evil, is not all—soap, vinegar, and other articles allowed by Congress, we see none of—nor have we seen them since the battle of Brandywine. The first, indeed, we have now very little occasion for—few men having more than one shirt, many only the moiety of one, and some none at all. By a field return, this day made, we have no less than 2,898 men now in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefooted and otherwise naked. Our whole strength, in continental troops, amounts to no more than 8,200 in camp, fit for duty, and since the 4th inst., our number fit for duty, from the hardships and exposures they have undergone, particularly from the want of blankets, have decreased near 2000 men. * * * I sincerely feel for the unhappy condition of our poor fellows in the hospitals, and wish my powers to relieve were equal to my inclination. It is but too melancholy a truth, that our hospital stores of every kind are lamentably scanty and deficient. I fear there is no prospect of their being soon in a better condition. Our difficulties and distresses are certainly great and such as wound the feelings of humanity—our sick, naked! our well, naked! our unfortunate men in captivity, naked! * * * For some days past there has been little else than a famine in camp—a part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving, as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiers."

Gen. Huntingdon writes: "The camp is in a melancholy condition for want of provisions, and there is great danger that the famine will break up the army."

Lord Stirling says: "The complaints of the want of provisions and forage have become universal and violent. Every officer speaks of it with the dread of the probable consequences."

Gen. Varnum writes: "the situation of the camp is such, that in all human probability the army must soon dissolve. Many of the troops are destitute of meat, and are several days in arrear. The horses are dying for want of forage. The country in the vicinity of the camp is exhausted."

The historian says: "The returns of 1st Feb'y exhibit the astounding number of 3,989 men in camp unfit for duty for want of clothes. Of this number scarcely a man had a pair of shoes. Although the total of the army exceeded 17,000 men, the present effective rank and file amounted to only 5,012. The depreciation of the paper bills had now become so considerable, and the real difficulties under which commerce labored had so enhanced the price of all imported articles, that the pay of an officer was not only no compensation for devoting his whole time to the service of the public, but could not even furnish him with those absolute necessaries which might give him a decent appearance, or cover his person from the extremes of heat and cold to which he was exposed. Those who possessed small patrimonial estates found them melting away, and others were absolutely unable to appear in the character of gentlemen."

The record concludes by informing us, that in a few days, by extraordinary exertions, supplies of food were obtained and this glorious revolutionary army of "incomparable patience and fidelity" ultimately obtained liberty and independence which they bequeathed to us. Are we degenerate sons of those noble sires? I hope not, I believe not! Do not, my countrymen, be discouraged to hear that we have tories at home, who encourage desertion from your ranks. A page from the same history, in another article, will inform you, that that difficulty was more serious in 1776 than now. There is therefore no well grounded cause for despondency, or reasonable danger of defeat, if we are united. May God unite you, as a band of brothers, and rekindle the patriot fires of 1861, and our insolent foes will be compelled to retire from this carnival of blood. PUBLIUS.

True.—Renewed exertion, and increased resolution, are the lessons which misfortunes teach the brave. Fortunately, the horrors which the success of the enemy would entail upon us, if duly considered, make all sacrifice comparatively light, and all suffering easy to be endured. We can apply to ourselves, as a people, the argument addressed to men to persuade them to avoid the terrors that await the wicked in another world. It it be better for a man to cut off his right hand, or to pluck out his right eye, rather than having two hands and two eyes to be cast into the outer darkness, so is it better for us, as a people, to endure any suffering rather than fall into the torments of submission or subjugation. We can take comfort in the midst of the worst calamity that yet leaves us free, by the reflection that subjugation or submission would be still worse.

Richmond Sentinel.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners.—We congratulate the friends of the returned Confederate prisoners, and the gallant men themselves, upon the arrival of 2500 more at the landing in James River. Over 1000 were brought up to the city yesterday, and the remainder are expected to-day. A large number of Federal prisoners will be sent down to-day in exchange. We understand Col. Hatch has been sent to Wilmington to facilitate the sending off a large number from that point. The authorities of both governments are heartily engaged in the good work, and will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor fellows, both friends and foes, who are thus permitted to visit home and friends again. It is the earnest wish of every good man, that nothing may occur to stop so humane a measure. Gen. Grant is proving by his acts that the charges of Butler against him were not true.—*Richmond Sentinel*, 22d.

A NEW WAR IN INDIA.

From the New York Post.

The English have another Indian war on their hands. It is not a mutiny that is to be suppressed this time, but an independent State, never under British rule, that is to be conquered and "annexed." Bhootan, a poor and isolated State, hitherto exempt from the ravages of foreign wars, has not only turned the cold shoulder to an envoy from England who penetrated its dreary wastes, but actually threatened him, so that he conceived that his life was in danger, and hastily retired. For this and other offences England declares war against Bhootan, and the Bhooteas are to be footed down the hill of adversity.

The history of this country of Bhootan is interesting. The best authorities say that it is about 250 miles in length by 95 in breadth, with an area of 64,000 square miles, and a population of 750,000 souls—having Bengal proper on the south, Assam to the southeast, and Thibet to the north.

Like the highlands of Scotland, it is a place of Mountain fastnesses and wild glens. Its people, whom few white men have seen, are rude barbarians, whose arms are the bow and arrow and the spear, and who are of Tartar blood, with broad triangular faces, small oblique eyes, and yellow skins. Their religion is Buddhist, of a modified type, and the country swarms with mendicant priests. The hills produce good iron; building stone is abundant; dense virgin forests offer inexhaustible supplies of lumber, and a narrow belt of valley land [illegible] tropical fruits. The towns are few but are commanded by castellated strongholds, which are said to be [illegible] the palace are a Deb Rajah—who is the actual sovereign as well as the principal merchant—and a Dharma Rajah, or nominal king, who has no civil power, but is invested with a surprising number of divine attributes.

Such is the country and such the people that the English government has now resolved to add to its possessions in India. The singular exemption from the pains and penalties of war, defeat and vassalage, which the Bhooteas have hitherto enjoyed, is explained by the remoteness of their territory from the centres of British influence; and the sudden desire of possession is probably attributable to the British disinclination to endure a defiance—provided always, that the offender is weak.

The defiance came about in this way: The Bhooteas, being savages, knew no better than to descend from their mountains, like the Scottish caterans of the last century for predatory incursions into the territory of their neighbors, and they gathered spoils and took prisoners. The aggrieved victims, being vassals of England, invoked aid from their rulers, and an envoy was sent up among the hills last summer to recover the booty, release the captives, and remonstrate with the Bhooteas. He was insulted, albeit he was "the scion of a noble English family," as a London journal phrases it; and, his negotiation failing, he was able to save his life only by the compulsory signing of a treaty for the cession of the tea-growing region of Assam to Bhootan. This was too much for the Governor General's patience, and on the 12th of November he issued a proclamation declaring war against the Bhooteas. By the latest reports, it appears that the whole territory is to be annexed to Bengal; that the people are to be reduced and their forts taken (one of these has already fallen;) and that when these things have been accomplished, "there will be a survey of the frontier lands and a determination of the new boundary."

But there is one point to which sagacious journalists in London call attention, in view of the possible results of this new conquest. There is danger of a new mutiny. The London Daily News frankly says:

"The dangers to ourselves arise from three sources. Any demonstration against Bhootan is likely to rouse the hill tribes all along our north-eastern frontier, and bring on a repetition of the miserable warfare in the swampy region in which the soil and the waters are the allies of the enemy. On the precarious chance of those tribes remaining quiet depends, probably, the behavior of the new subjects of our empire—the inhabitants of the Bengal Doars and of the hills—whom the viceroy addresses in the proclamation before us. Next, there is the fearful climate of those forest grown plains through which our troops are now passing. It appears that Brigadier General Mulcaster, Colonel Richardson and other officers are already suffering from the fever of the district. Under such a liability our forces must depend largely on the good will of the inhabitants of the region, who can either assist or injure them to a very serious extent. Again, when the fever districts are passed there is the foe, planted behind his natural defences of rocks, glaciers and snowdrifts. Rumors about the condition of the Bhooteas differ widely. Some alarmists have it that the Nepaul Maharajah has furnished troops against us, and that the Bhootan forces are a worthier enemy than the Government has supposed; while very recent and more probable reports state that there are such quarrels among the chiefs and factions in Bhootan as will make the offenders an easy prey. Some are for propitiating and others for defying the British."

These suggestions give interest to the war in Bhootan; so that the progress of events will be observed with curious attention.

Nassau.—A yankee letter from Nassau, dated the 3d instant, speaking of the capture of blockade-runners from Nassau, says:

"Where now is her commercial activity—steamers leaving and arriving daily, and pouring into her lap the more than golden treasures of Dixie? All gone. In the waters of her admirable harbor, at this moment, float more than thirty of her fleet of law defying steam vessels, idle and without employment. There also are here sailing craft, which can be counted by the hundred. Her warehouses are filled with goods, for which there will soon be no market. Her stores, which, under the stimulating influence of the recent trade, have nearly doubled in number, will ere long be seeking tenants where no tenants are to be had. Rents, which have been inflated into fabulous proportions, will collapse. Laborers who have flocked here from the adjoining islands, under the inducements of high wages, will scatter to their former homes.

"The Talhassee, the rebel war steamer, privateer, or pirate, as she is called, according to the respective views of the persons who are speaking of her, came in this port on Thursday, the 26th ultimo. It is said that her armament has been taken out of her, and that she is to be used hereafter as a blockade-runner. There are two reasons which render this very doubtful: First, she is a full rigged ship, and consequently is too conspicuous an object upon the water to be used for that business; second, the blockade running business is about used up. She arrived laden with coal, and sailed, January 31, with the same cargo. The attention of the Governor was called to her by the United States Consul. She sails now under the name of the Chameleon."

We must have *courage*, and to our courage we must add *faith*—faith in the justice of our cause, and faith in its final triumph because it is just; since the moral government of the world proceeds on fixed and settled principles, which limit the bloody wishes of tyrants, and will not allow the reign of wrong and oppression to be eternal.—*Ral. Confed.*

Sherman's March.—* * To accomplish anything decisive, therefore, Sherman must continue his march through the country, taking *en route* the great railway centres—Charlotte, Greensboro' and Danville. We should not be surprised to hear that, from Columbia he has marched on Charlotte; nor that, in a few days, he will have possessed himself of that place. But then dangers begin to thicken around him. The very evacuations which his movements may force will add to the effective strength of our army in the field. Every day's march will weaken his forces and strengthen ours, and he will finally reach a point where he will be compelled to give battle under circumstances altogether adverse to him and favorable to us. His march resembles, in many respects, that of Burgoyne through the State of New York, and it will have, we have strong reason to hope, a similar termination. Gen. Beauregard who commands our forces in that Department is Sherman's master in all the arts of strategy and tactics. He will give battle when he thinks it advisable to fight, or decline it when he thinks that to avoid it is the proper course. And we may depend on it, that what he thinks the proper course, will be the best that could be adopted. We do not pretend to know where or when he purposes to meet Sherman, but we are firmly convinced that the yankee commander, if he prosecute his march towards Richmond, with the audacious purposes now indicated by his movements, will go to his doom. We believe that his army will be met and checked, and in such a position a check will be a defeat, and a defeat will be destruction. We can state, too, with certainty, that the best military authorities concur in this view of the situation.—*Richmond Whig.*

General Butler's Cotton Speculations.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives the following revelations respecting Gen Butler's cotton operations:

A singular circumstance connected with Gen. Butler's cotton speculations has come to light. It seems that the chief of Gen. Shepley's staff, G. H. Johnston, resigned several months since, to enter, as Butler's chief agent, into the business of buying cotton from the rebels in North Carolina. He remained at this long enough to make over $250,000 as his share, which he deposited in the First National Bank of Norfolk. A few days ago the Military Commission, instituted by Gen. Grant to investigate the proceedings of General Butler relative to cotton, got wind of Mr Johnston. He heard that they would call upon him soon; but not intending to be outdone by them, he drew all his money from the bank and decamped in the Baltimore boat. They telegraphed to the authorities at Baltimore to arrest and send him back to Norfolk; but the shrewd Johnston did not go on the boat farther than Fortress Monroe, where he took the Washington boat, and landed at Annapolis. No one knows his whereabouts, although he is anxiously waited here. The Commission has proven that Butler received two fifths of all cotton brought here, his brother-in-law one fifth, and middle men, of which Johnston was one, two fifths, the Government getting but one-half of that which was rightfully due it. You may expect even more astounding revelations than these.

The yankee Commander Below.—Our army before Wilmington, as well as at Newbern and other points of North Carolina, is now under command of Major General Schofield, one of the ablest officers in the Union army. He was associated with Sherman in his advance upon Atlanta, was subsequently with General Thomas in his late glorious campaign in Tennessee, and held the command, also, at the ever-memorable victory at Franklin. He has his own splendid and victorious Western corps (the Twenty third) now with him in North Carolina.—*New York Times.*

Yankee Items.—In the United States Court at Trenton, New Jersey, E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark Journal, was fined $100 for publishing articles against the United States enrolling act. He pleaded guilty, and made a statement to the court which mitigated the penalty.

A staff officer of the Ninth corps writes that, as the Confederate Peace Commissioners were being escorted out of the yankee lines, one of them turned to Gen. Grant and said: "General, I am anxious to have peace, and I would be willing to leave the settlement to you and Gen. Lee." "Well," said Grant, "I propose to settle it with Lee this summer."

Two younger sons of the late Duke of Newcastle, who, it will be remembered, accompanied the Prince of Wales during his American tour, had a fight with carving knives recently in a London Club House, when the youngest, 19 years of age, was killed by his brother, Lord Arthur.

Negro Soldiers—Confirmations.—The Senate bill to raise two hundred thousand negro soldiers will, it is understood, be passed to day in secret session. It is said a similar bill passed the House of Representatives in secret session yesterday.

The Confederate Senate, on yesterday, confirmed a number of military nominations, among them Generals J. L. Rosser and L. Lomax, who were confirmed major generals of cavalry.

Richmond Dispatch, 21st.

Negro Soldiers.—A vote was taken yesterday in Pickett's division on the question of employing negroes in the army, and resulted in a very large majority voting in favor of the measure.

Rich'd Sentinel, 21st.

Receiving Part Pay.—We are glad to learn, that the troops of this army are receiving a portion of the money due them as wages by the Confederate Government. They are being paid up to the first of October, 1864. Though our currency has depreciated largely since this money became due, still it is some source of comfort to the men.—*Pet. Express*, 21st.

Col. Lamb.—A letter from Fort Fisher says, Mrs. Lamb, wife of the Rebel Colonel formerly in command of Fort Fisher, was permitted to enter our lines yesterday, and will go to Fort Monroe to attend to her husband, whose wounds are reported to have taken a bad turn, leaving him now in a dangerous condition.—*Yankee Paper.*

The casualties in the Brigade commanded by Col. Hedrick, amount to fifteen men wounded, during yesterday's fighting. The enemy pressed hard on our forces, but there was no one killed. The troops, as would be expected, behaved gallantly, and are now in a position to do good service for their country.—*Wilmington Carolinian*, 21st.

Deserters Captured.—On the 14th of February, fifteen deserters made their appearance in Lunenburg county. They were well armed, and marched boldly along the public road, avowing their determination to fight their way through at all hazards. Capt. Bolling of the 9th Virginia cavalry, and two or three soldiers, whose names we have not learned, determined to arrest them. Collecting some citizens, they made up a party of about a dozen, and taking a circuit, got into position in front of the deserters near Saffold's bridge. After the Captain had in vain summoned them to surrender, a severe fight ensued. Two of the citizens were wounded, and seven of the deserters. The contest terminated in the capture of fourteen deserters. The affair is highly creditable to all parties concerned. The citizens, with their double-berreled guns, stood like veterans.—*Petersburg Express.*

WAR NEWS.

From South Carolina.—CHARLOTTE, Feb 22.—Passengers from below report that raiding parties have been to Union and Abbeville, S. C., and destroyed much property. This report lacks confirmation. The yankee force left at Columbia is said to be insignificant. A large yankee force reached Chester to-day. They move rapidly. The city is full of the wildest rumors and reliable intelligence is contraband.

Southern and Southwestern News.—CHARLOTTE, Feb'y 24.—The Bulletin is indebted to the Southern Express Company for Augusta papers of the 20th. They contain no important military news.

Gen. Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, West Tennessee, &c. His first General Orders propose re organization, discipline, and the extermination of stragglers, robbers, &c.

The yankee Gen. Thomas's troops are being mounted for the (supposed) march through Alabama. Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have been sent to Grant. Large bodies of troops are moving in the West and important movements are reported.

The Mississippi Legislature is about to convene in extra session, for the purpose (it is said) of calling a State Convention.

Gov. Brown's message to the Georgia Legislature commences by a defence of the State against attacks by the press for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through Georgia. The State, he says, was abandoned, compelled to rely on her old men and boys, and a golden opportunity lost forever. Had Sherman been resisted from the start, forced to fight and exhaust his munitions, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a military system, in no event to be turned over to the Confederate service, to be retained for home defence, [and then a savage assault upon things in general.]

What was saved and lost at Columbia.—The following statements in the Richmond Enquirer seem to be based on official information:—

Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The government had, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution to remove its specie, deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away.

The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg, and Kingsville, precluded movements upon the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, cutting off nearly all the rolling stock of the road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the government were there, one-half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed.

The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishment of Evans & Cogswell and Keating & Ball, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment alone had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia, reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night and crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers—the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia—a few miles above the city. During this movement Gen. Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. The enemy's forces entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's main army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotte road, while another portion has moved down in the direction of Charleston.

Beauregard is managing the situation with masterly deliberation.

The Cruelties of War.—One of the most atrocious crimes perpetrated since the beginning of this war, was the shelling of Columbia, S. C, by the enemy, without a moment's warning. We are justified by truth in saying that two batteries were placed at commanding points on the west side of the river, and a bombardment opened upon the city whilst it was filled with women and children. Many of the houses were perforated by the missiles, and the flying of women and children from the terror thus created, is said to have been a most heart-rending sight. No demand had been made for the surrender of the city. On the contrary, the enemy's approach was silently and stealthily conducted. Some eight or ten persons were killed by the fragments of shells thus wantonly thrown into the midst of helpless non-combatants. We are informed, also, that after the surrender of the place, squads of the enemy marched about the city shooting down such citizens as they could find, urging as an excuse that they might be stragglers from Beauregard's army. There is, we hope, a heavy retribution in store for such barbarous conduct, and that it is not far distant.—*Charlotte Bulletin*, 24d.

Charleston.—On Thursday night, the 16th instant, our forces evacuated Charleston. Many guns must have been abandoned by our troops, but it is consoling to know that the Yankees got little else. There was no cotton at Charleston to gladden Lincoln's heart, and the city itself was little better than a deserted ruin. Several telegraph operators, all of them men of Northern birth, did *not* come out with our forces, but remained to receive the Yankees.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Sherman's Army.—Many different estimates have been made of Sherman's army. Some think he has 60,000 men. We know he has four full army corps and a strong force of cavalry. His corps will not number less than 12,000.—*Ib.*

The Expedition from Knoxville.—We have reason to believe that the designs of the expedition, which was reported yesterday to have certainly moved from Knoxville, are not upon Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of Averill, was, as we reported yesterday, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Springs gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition. From all we can learn there is nothing to tempt them in Southwestern Virginia, as they have already damaged the Salt Works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such an extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops could be subsisted there.—*Richmond Examiner*, 21st.

Cotton Burned.—On yesterday Messrs. Holt, Brown & Mook lost by fire, in the suburbs of the town, 125 bales of cotton. It was, as they assert, unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

Salisbury Watchman.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—It will be seen that Sherman is understood to have changed the direction of his march. From Winnsboro', instead of pushing on to Charlotte, he is said to have crossed the Catawba nearly in the direction of Camden, (about 125 miles from here,) and it is supposed will aim for that place, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Raleigh; though some think that he found the perils of his march increasing and therefore started for the coast again. Our own impression is that he has been so elated with the capture of the Capitals of Georgia and South Carolina, that he desires to add to his laurels by capturing Raleigh also. From Winnsboro' by Cheraw is his nearest route to Raleigh, considerably nearer than by Charlotte. And he doubtless supposes that it is less defended. In this we are inclined to think he will find himself mistaken—that he will find "a lion in his path." We shall see.

In marching through Georgia, finding no army to oppose him, Sherman spread his forces over a width of 60 miles, which it was the boast of writers in his army that they utterly devastated. Should he feel strong enough to spread his flanks so far apart now, a glance at the map will show that his right will touch Camden, Bennettsville and Fayetteville; his centre Chesterfield C. H., Cheraw, Rockingham and Carthage; and his left Lancaster C. H., Wadesboro', the Coal Fields, and possibly Pittsborough. But he may be obliged to keep his army more compacted, even if he should *succeed* in making such a march at all, *which we do not believe he can do.*

It is a time of deep concern—a crisis in the fate of a large part of our State. Let there be no panic, no blanching in the face of danger, but let us meet our duties like men, feeling that our homes, our property, our lives, and our honor, are all involved in the issue. It may be, that by the blessing of God we may be saved from so terrible a disaster as defeat—that we may see the cruel vandals discomfited, defeated, destroyed. May God grant it!

FROM BELOW.—We have not seen any one who has heard from Wilmington since the yankees occupied it, and consequently have not a word directly from that place.

From a gentleman who left Gen. Hoke's Headq'rs on Thursday, we learn that the yankees entered the town on Wednesday morning, a few hours after its evacuation; that there was a good deal of hard fighting between the town and the North East branch of the Cape Fear, 10 miles this side of Wilmington; that Gen. Hoke and his command most gallantly resisted the enemy's advance, and succeeded in keeping him back until all our troops and all the yankee prisoners had been safely gotten over the river. In the fighting that occurred it was supposed we lost considerably, but the yankees much more heavily, as they were the attacking party. It is reported that the yankees did not follow Hoke across the river, but returned to Wilmington. This is improbable.

WILMINGTON.—Col. Jas. Sinclair, who has been for some months past Editor of the Wilmington North Carolinian, passed through this place on Friday on his way to join his family at Lumberton. He left Wilmington, on the last locomotive, on Wednesday morning, the evacuation being then complete and the yankees expected immediately. He left the presses, type, &c., behind, and brought us a copy of the last issue of the Carolinian, that of Tuesday.

Col. Sinclair speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Hoke's Division, which repulsed three assaults of the enemy on Monday, and of Col. Hedrick and his command, who fought the enemy on the causeway opposite the town.

He says that there was an awful scene in the burning of several steamers, Cassidey's Shipyard, the oil works, &c. &c., to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. And he gives a pitiable account of the suffering for food of the thousands of yankee prisoners who had been brought to Wilmington for exchange, but, the yankee commander refusing to receive them, they were necessarily marched off northwardly. There was not a sufficient supply of food at hand, either for them or for our own troops.

PAROLED FORT FISHER PRISONERS.—Two paroled prisoners, H. W. Harrell and A. J. Carlyle, from Robeson county, captured at Fort Fisher, and fortunately selected for exchange, left Point Lookout on the night of the 13th inst. and arrived here on Saturday last, on their way home. They ask us to return thanks to many citizens on the road from Raleigh, for acts of kindness, especially to Col. A. S. McNeill of Harnett, who not only furnished them with an excellent dinner but sent them 12 miles in his carriage.

They fared pretty well whilst in prison at Point Lookout, except for wood and fire; but after being selected for exchange they were kept for a week in an open pen, with mud, water, ice and snow, with scarcely any fire, and in that condition they were kept standing in line for hours at a time. The consequence is that they became severely frost bitten. Mr. Carlyle fears that he will lose his toe-nails.

Mr. Harrell belongs to Co. D, 1st Battalion, and requests us to say that he left Serg'ts Shaw and T. A. McNeill, Corp'ls Buie and McCormick, and privates D. W. Graham, A. McMillan, L. McNeill, A. McNeill, J. C. Smith, W. J. McMillan, D. Baxly, J. Ausley, all of his company, there and well.

Mr. Carlyle belongs to Co. E, 40th N. C. T., and he left there, of his Co., Serg't D. C. Buie, privates D. McCallum, D. McKinnon, McKay McKinnon, J. Hodges, E. D. Bass, S. Bass, K. M. Biggs, J. T. McNeill, C. C. Mercer, J. T. Paul, J. Q. Adams, all well. N. T. Munroe died at Point Lookout on the 29th Jan'y, and G. A. Wilkinson and Sgt. McCallum were killed; Wm. Roberts missing supposed to be killed. There were 16 killed and wounded in his Co.

MOUNTED MEN WANTED.—We are requested to state that mounted volunteers for picket duty are much wanted for the present emergency. Apply, in any number, to Col. Childs.

An opportunity is here presented for patriotic men, in town and country, to serve their country and protect their own property and families. Doub'less some who are unfit for field service may be exceedingly useful in this capacity. Let them come forward.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has done what he can to help the enemy subjugate us, by a Message to the Legislature of that State full of all sorts of complaints with a view to weaken the hands of the Confederate government, winding up with a recommendation, to pitch that government overboard. We do not encumber our columns with even the telegraphic synopsis of the traitorous effusion.

GARDEN SEEDS.—There is a scarcity of seeds. We are requested to ask any persons who have saved more than they need for their own use, to distribute them, either by gift to their friends who have not a supply or by putting them on the market for sale. Nearly all kinds of seeds are wanted.

PUTTING NEGROES IN THE ARMY.—We have heretofore contented ourselves with a brief expression of our opposition to this proposition, at the time when the question was first started. Since that time it has become known that Gen. Lee is most decidedly in favor of it, and we have reason to believe that the army and generally the large slave holders concur with him. In our last we published an extract from a letter from one large slave holder who favors it, and we recently received a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman (formerly in the army) who said that he had been at some pains to ascertain the opinion of people in his county, (one of the largest slave holding counties in the State,) and was surprised to find that nine-tenths of them were in favor of it—all as the alternative to subjugation by the yankees, which they deemed, and rightly, the worst evil that could possibly befal them.

We think it right to state these facts, and moreover to publish an article which we copy from the Richmond Whig, embodying the views of a Confederate General (and we suppose the views of Gen. Lee also.) Whilst they do not altogether remove the objections which we expressed to the measure, they so far influence our opinion as to prepare us to be content with the decision which Congress will probably make upon it, sustained as it will be by Gen. Lee, and apparently by the army and the slave holders. It seems to be almost certain that Congress will pass the measure in some shape.

THE LATE SECRETARY OF WAR.—This war has developed a great deal of latent evil in humanity—and glad we are to add, a great deal of latent good also. Among the sad instances of the former class of developments, is the case of Mr. Seddon, late Secretary of War. Congress recently called for the names of individuals who had sold wheat to the government, and the prices paid to them per bushel. At the head of the list stands the name of Jas. A. Seddon, 430 bushels at $40 a bushel, $17,200. Out of 55 Virginians whose names are reported, 33 others received a similar price of $40, 20 received $30 a bushel, and 1 $20 a bushel. What gives peculiar significance to this transaction, is the fact that the Commissioners of Appraisement in Virginia last Summer raised their price of wheat from $7 a bushel to $30 a bushel for the months of July and August. The public was greatly incensed at this enormous increase, and so protested and agitated as to compel the Commissioners to reduce their figures for the two succeeding months. But in the mean time, and in the very midst of this public clamor, Mr. Seddon and his 54 associate farmers managed to let the government have their wheat at the above *patriotic* prices. Of course the knowledge of these transactions was expected to be confined to the Commissioners of Appraisement, the Commissary Department which bought, and the farmers who sold. No one of them ever dreamed, probably, that Congress would inquire into the matter, still less that their names would be published.

Of all men in the country, a Cabinet officer should not thus have stained his hands. It was bad enough in the other 54 private citizens of Virginia, some of whom sold from 1013 to 3019 bushels; but inexpressibly wrong in a Member of the Cabinet, who thus made himself a party to extortion upon the government which he was serving, at a time of that government's great need, and when his doing so impaired the means and the credit and the currency of the country. And Mr. Seddon was the Chief of the Department to which the purchasing Commissaries belonged!

We had been inclined to respect Mr. Seddon, of whom we knew nothing beyond the puffs of the Virginia papers; but this exposure makes us rejoice that he took the hint that was not intended for him, and resigned.

We mention the incident in the hope that it may serve as a lesson to others who may feel disposed to prey upon the government. Their names too may happen to be published.

A NEEDLESS DECLARATION.—The United States Senate has adopted the following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Mr Sumner of Massachusetts:

"Whereas, certain persons have put in circulation the report that, upon the suppression of the rebellion, the rebel loan may be recognized, in whole or in part, by the United States; and

"Whereas, such a report is calculated to give a false value to said rebel debt or loan; therefore

"Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring,) That Congress hereby declares the rebel debt or loan as simply an agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never, under any circumstances, recognize in any part or in any way.

The yankees might have spared themselves this trouble. In the first place nobody—certainly no Confederate—has asked them to recognise the Confederate debt; and in the second place, that debt would not be improved by yankee recognition, for it is not at all probable that the yankees will ever pay their own debts. After losing the Confederacy, their chief dependance for commerce and revenue, they will never be able to pay even the interest on the thousands of millions of their own debt.

THE MAILS.—The Northern mail, in late this morning, brings us no late papers north or west of Raleigh. One Richmond paper, the Examiner of last Monday, came through, and one paper from Charlotte, the Bulletin of last Thursday. Four Virginia mails were due here this morning, and we should have had Charlotte and Salisbury papers of Thursday and Friday. Instead, we received a large batch of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi papers of very old dates, ranging from Jan'y 31 to Feb'y 12.

The Southern mail is about as far behind. The only exchange we now receive by that route is from Goldsborough, and the latest is of last Wednesday's date, due here on that evening.

A GOOD SIGN.—About the first good thing we have seen in the Raleigh Standard for a long time is the following beginning of an Editorial paragraph:

"*Stand Firm.*—To the Peace Conservatives we say, stand firm. "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." Do not be influenced by the reported or the real defection of this or that public man."

This of course means nothing more nor less than that "this *and* that public man"—very many, we hope of public and private men—who have belonged to the Standard's so-called peace party, have quit it since Lincoln's demand of "unconditional submission,"—quit it, as every patriot ought to do.

The people expect the truth in this paper, and they shall have it as far as we are able to tell it.
Raleigh Standard.

Illustrated by the Standard's recent assertion that "the Senior Editor of the Observer had been heard to say that he had held up the bright side as long as he could." He denied that he had ever said any such thing or anything like it. But the Standard was not "able" to tell the truth on that occasion—not "able" to prove its assertion, or to retract it, or even to let its readers know that the statement had been denied.

CORRECTION.—We are glad to learn from Eli W. Hall, Esq. that his kitchen was not set fire to, as we had heard, but that the fire originated in an ash-gum.

A large Hog.—Mr. L. A. Mewborn, of Lenoir county, killed a hog that weighed 700 pounds; he was seven feet long.

THE NEW TAX BILLS.—We recently published the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to levy additional taxes for the support of the government and the war. After discussing and amending that bill, it was referred to a select committee of one from each State, who have reported a new bill. It proposes to double the existing taxes on everything but real estate—double the tax in kind, and double the taxes on incomes, professions, business, trades and employments—proposing in its various forms, a much heavier levy than the other on the combined business and property of the country.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following particulars of the provisions of the bill:—

It is proposed to take one fifth of the agricultural products from year to year, as we now take a tenth, and to apply one-half to feed the army (as we now do) and the balance to pay the army and other war expenses hereafter accruing. This latter half is to be sold to the producers at four-fifths of its market value, by allowing them to commute it in money at that rate. To relieve them and encourage production, it is proposed that all agricultural productions hereafter impressed shall be paid for at market prices. They are also to have credit for the value of the whole fifth against the property tax on the entire plantation and all the slaves on it.

The cotton and tobacco are to be borrowed or purchased to as large an extent as the government may desire and the owners may agree. If necessary, a quantity not exceeding one-half of the cotton or tobacco belonging to any owner may be impressed.

Taxes are to be levied as high as it is thought the country can well bear, payable in treasury notes and other evidences of debt against the government—five per cent. on property valued as of 1860 and the income taxes doubled, with some particular changes in the law.

It is supposed that, to a considerable amount, these taxes will go in liquidation of our present debt, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the tobacco in withdrawing the currency notes from circulation. He may use portions of the cotton for the same purpose if he thinks proper. So much as to the existing debt.

In order to apply the other resources—the crops and cotton—immediately, exclusively, economically and advantageously to the payment of the army and other expenses of the war hereafter, it is proposed to issue, at once, bills drawn against the half of the tax in kind and all the cotton of the government. These bills (called revenue bills) are to be in a suitable form for circulation. The half of the tax in kind is to be commuted in these bills alone at a reduction of one fifth from its appraised value and the bills are to be redeemed by the government on demand in cotton at fifty cents a pound. Not more than $200,000,000 of them are to be in circulation at any time.

With these bills the army is to be paid a bounty equal to two months pay (in addition to the pay in treasury notes) for all who are not illegally absent at any time in April or May next. The balance of the bills will be paid for the pay of the army and other expenses accruing hereafter.

It is expected that by the use of these bills, limited in amount, not resting merely on government credit but convertible into commodities of value, the expenses will be greatly reduced, prices will fall, the army will be well paid, the government will be supplied with a sufficient revenue in a good currency and the farmers will have a powerful motive to sell their productions in order to obtain means to commute the tax in kind. The country will be relieved of a currency hopelessly depreciated. It will be gradually withdrawn and a good one substituted.

The Sentinel says that "the proposed advance in the rate of taxation is largely below the ratio of advance in prices generally; and, as a consequence, no respectable tax has ever been so easily paid as the proposed tax would be. The tax on a farm, for example, worth $10,000 in gold, would be satisfied by from two to four barrels of corn. When could the lightest of State taxes ever have been discharged so easily? And yet the rate suggested is called oppressive, and it is imagined that the people would not pay it even to save their country from the yankees!"

Out of the several propositions, Congress will of course pass a heavy tax bill, though it may differ materially from either of the schemes as yet presented.

AN INGENIOUS SOLDIER.—A friend has shown to us a large three bladed pocket knife, made by Mr. Hiram W. Gibson, of Richmond county, a member of Webb's Battery, for which he acts as blacksmith. It is a capital piece of workmanship, of excellent metal, made with a hammer and a file only. The bone of which the handle is made, Mr. Gibson first ate the beef from, and then shaped the handle from it. We learn that he has made a number of similar knives for members of the company.

YANKEE VOTING.—It has long been a recognised yankee policy at elections to "vote early and vote often." They must have carried out that policy most effectively at their late Presidential election, for we see that the Northern States alone gave 4,375,000 votes, whilst in 1856 the North and the South together gave but 3,992,918. And all this increase in spite of the immense loss of life of the voting population by the war.

OUTRAGES IN ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Within the last few weeks a certain portion of this county has been subjected to some of the greatest outrages committed since the war began. A band supposed to be escaped yankees who have combined with our own deserters and mulattoes, have broken open and plundered in the most merciless manner a large number of houses. Among those who have suffered most are Richard Townsend, Jackson Townsend, David Townsend, Joseph Thompson, Robert McKenzie, O. G. Parsley and Mrs. Allen Inman, all of the same neighborhood. The amount of property taken by these outlaws of every description is very great, frequently requiring horses and wagons (which they impress) to haul it away. They are all well armed and seem to be perfectly reckless of consequences, appearing in bands of 8 or 10, and then in gangs of 40 or 50. Their time for plundering is at night, and if a soldier or young man is caught they parole him not to molest them. This I understand was the case with an escaped officer from Fisher the other night, who is thus bound not to hunt for them with his men.

If something is not done, and that speedily, to suppress this state of affairs, the best portion of Robeson will be entirely ruined so far as the farming interests are involved, as the citizens have fled with their families to this village for protection, and have abandoned for the present their agricultural operations. The Governor we believe has been apprised of the facts, but he is no doubt unable at this time to render the necessary aid. We hope that something may be done to rid the country of this pestilence which is now so intolerable, before it is too late to plant a crop for the present year. We advise every person to be on their guard for these and other scoundrels now at large. CITIZEN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—The statements here made concerning the treatment of the Fort Gaines' garrison while prisoners of war, were given me by my friends and neighbors who had the misfortune to be witnesses of the facts.

The fort was captured on the 5th August last, and the garrison was at once sent to New Orleans and kept there until October. Many touching incidents are related of the generous and timely sympathy and assistance rendered them by the noble women of that unhappy city. By stratagem they conveyed to them many necessaries and even money; and when the prisoners were marched out to be sent to Ship Island, the street through which they passed was lined on both sides by crowds of ladies who threw into their midst all kinds of presents, not heeding the guards who cursed them and struck them aside with their bayonets.

From New Orleans they were sent to Ship Island, and turned over to the tender mercies of a regiment of negroes, commanded by Dutch officers. Not a yankee was on the Island. Here they remained until 3d Jan'y, when they were exchanged. Their fare was stale bread and salted beef. This diet soon produced scurvey, from which over 200 out of 800 men died. The guards were very abusive and cruel; often shooting them down without any provocation. Some of the prisoners recognized their own slaves as their guards. It was 5 miles distant from their camp to wood, and every day the prisoners were made to double-quick to the wood, take up on their shoulders as much as they could carry and return to their camp with it. They were not allowed a spark of fire and had not felt its genial warmth during all the time of their captivity. With the exception of their officers, every man, at the time of their release had scurvey in a greater or less degree; many have died from it since their exchange and very many others still linger.

These men believe, and justly too, that they were sent to Ship Island purposely to be tormented, and they vow vengeance against our hated foes.

Respect'y yours, W. M. R.
Marengo county, Ala., Jan'y 21, 1865.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The War in South Carolina—A change in Sherman's Movements—Cheraw and Fayetteville threatened—Restoration of Gen. Johnston to command.

—CHARLOTTE, Feb. 24.—There is no alarm in Charlotte. The enemy is reported moving in the direction of Camden, Cheraw and Fayetteville, and it is thought that his raiders, but not his main column, may visit this place.

During the retreat from Columbia a train of cars filled with ladies broke down and the enemy threatened its capture. Gen. Hampton with his cavalry threw himself in the front, promising to defend them with the life of every man in his command.

Hampton, Butler and Wheeler did most of the fighting on the retreat, the main force not being generally engaged.

According to the best information it would seem that the western portion of Columbia has been burned, the fire originating, it is supposed, from cotton ignited in stores. The fire is reported to have extended from Main street to Charlotte Depot, nearly three-quarters of a mile. Doubtful as to its magnitude, but positive as to the fire.

People are preparing to return.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25.—We have no additional news from the front. It is still supposed that the enemy is making his way north *via* Cheraw and Fayetteville.

News from Columbia corroborates the reported kind treatment of its inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent has been protected by a guard. No public property allowed [to be] burnt. Various private residences—[here the dispatch is defective. Possibly the word "burnt" applies to the private residences.] On Monday Sherman's headquarters were at the Robertson Hotel.

The large fire reported in the western portion of the city has already partly subsided.

The weather is bad and the roads heavy, interfering with rapid military movements.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26.—The following order is published this morning:—

"*General Orders, No* 1.—Charlotte, Feb. 25.—In obedience to the orders of the General-in-chief the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

"He takes this position with strong hope, as he will have in council and in the field the aid of the high talent and skill of the distinguished General whom he succeeds.

"He expects all absentees of the Army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments and again confront the enemy they so often encountered in Northern Georgia and always with honor.

"He assures his comrades of this army that the confidence in their discipline and valor which he has heretofore publicly expressed is undiminished.

JOS E. JOHNSTON, Gen'l."

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—U. S. papers of the 23d are filled with details of the news heretofore given and accounts of the recent successes.

The entire Yankee loss at Fort Anderson is stated as between 30 and 40.

The Herald says that Gen. Singleton [an Illinois Peace Democrat in Richmond during Blair's visit] left Washington on the 22d on his second excursion to Richmond, accompanied by Judge Hughes [of Indiana] late of the U. S. Court of Claims. They received passports through the lines from Lincoln. Their object is not stated.

The Tribune contradicts the report that a French Minister to Washington will not be sent over for the present.

Gold is quoted at 201.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Feb. 25th.—The Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the bill abolishing the office of Q. M. and C. S. The resolutions from the House responsive to the President's Message in reference to the Peace Mission [in last Obs.] were referred. The House has done nothing in open session.

Prisoners of War.—We have accounts of the distressing condition of the Yankee prisoners in our hands and now in process of transportation for exchange. Many of them are sick, and they are said to be dying in great numbers. It ought to be, and we believe it is, the aim of our authorities, to mitigate as much as possible, the sufferings of these men, though they are our ruthless invaders. But owing to the refusal of the enemy to receive them at Wilmington, and the pressure upon us, we are compelled to subject them to exposure that we should be glad to avoid. The fact is, the whole policy of the Yankee Government has been to sacrifice their men after they are taken prisoners. It is Grant who has caused them to be kept so long in prison, and now it is Schofield who refuses to receive them, when we offer them at Wilmington. The result is that they have been transported forward and back, and are too sick to bear the exposure. It is to be hoped for humanity sake that all care will be taken of them consistently with our means.

When we express the hope that humanity will control our treatment of Yankee prisoners in our hands, and that we will inflict no greater ills upon them than our necessities require, it is not that we think their nation has entitled itself to any consideration at our hands. We know that *they do not* exercise even tolerable humanity towards our men held by them. One case we have just heard of of intolerable hardship and beastly cruelty. About 300 of our soldiers and officers held by them at Fort Delaware, were sent around last November for exchange. They were crowded on a small tug, and though there were two decks on which a portion might have been allowed, they were all hustled and crowded into a small hold, without the accommodations required by nature, and there they were required to stay, many of them sick, to breathe the impure air and subject to all the privations and indecencies which their condition imposed. It was horrible, and many of them died.

We do not say this to induce retaliation; God forbid; but in their case there was no necessity for this brutality. Let us, nevertheless, do the best we can with those in our hands.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Gov. Vance.—Our sterling Governor met a large and very respectable assemblage of his fellow-citizens yesterday morning, and delivered a stirring address to them upon the affairs of the country. He urged upon them the great necessity of concentrated action, coolness and determination. His appeals to those who possessed supplies of value to the enemy—to remove them at once out of reach or destroy them totally—were very strong, and the reasons for this action were made clear and plain. He did not with to shut his eyes to the dangers now so imminent, and endeavored to impress all who heard him with a due appreciation of the state of affairs.

We cannot help thinking that the patriotic address of the Governor will be productive of much good. True, brave and able, he is a man equally valuable to the country in the field or in council, and must wield an immense influence over the people of his State. Those who follow such a man will not lack patriotic example and loyal precept.
Charlotte Bulletin, 23d.

The Negroes Feed our Soldiers.—A correspondent writes the Lynchburg Virginian from Lewisburg, Va.:—

It is right that you should know what occurred in this little town night before last. The resident negroes, actuated by motives which would have put to the blush the would-be philanthropists of the yankees, gave a magnificent feast to the soldiers who happened to be sojourning here. The feast was gotten up exclusively by negroes, and at their own suggestion.

COTTON CARDS!

NO 10, an excellent article, wholesale or retail, at MARTINE'S
Feb'y 22, 1865. 12 5tpd

BOARDING.

MRS. HART is prepared to entertain transient Boarders, and she can also accommodate a few families with board and lodging, at her residence on Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 15. 10 3t

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the
Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,
suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, and inspected by one in the Confederacy. D. D. BEARDT.
Fayetteville, Mar 1

PERSONAL—FROM GEN. WHITING AND MAJ. HILL.—Several letters by flag of truce from Major James H. Hill, Gen. Whiting's Chief of Staff, addressed to his wife, and to our care, have come to hand. We forwarded two by mail, but fear that they did not get to Wilmington in consequence of the evacuation, and have one now on hand, which, knowing not how to forward, we have concluded to state the substance of, in hopes that Maj. Hill's family, now in the enemy's lines, may in some way hear of it. It is dated "Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, Feb'y 4th, 1865." Maj. Hill was quite well, having entirely recovered from a cold. Gen. Whiting was improving, though still very weak and helpless; his wounds doing very well indeed. He is in the Hospital, receiving all possible attention, and the Major and Mr. Hasel, (who is well) were permitted to remain with him. They are cheerful and hopeful, longing for home.

TERMS OF THE OBSERVER.—We still receive letters enclosing $15 for *a year's* subscription to the Weekly and $20 for *a year's* subscription to the Semi-Weekly Observer. We repeat, therefore, that We take subscriptions for no longer a period than 6 months; and that

The price of the Weekly paper is $15 for 6 months;
The price of the Semi-Weekly $20 for 6 months.
Feb'y 23, 1865.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday evening last, after a long and very painful illness, ALEXANDER TALIAFERRO, a native of Petersburg, Va., but for some time a resident of this place as Telegraphic Operator and Agent of the Southern Express Company.

At his father's residence in Cumberland Co., N. C., on the 23d Jan'y, Mr DUNCAN ALEXANDER THOMPSON, son of Mr. William and Mrs. Mary Thompson, a member of Co. C, 35th Reg't N. C. T., in the 23d year of his age. He enlisted the 12th of Sept 1861, and served 7 months; he participated in the battle of Newbern on the 13th of March '62. His disease was con racted while in camp, which terminated in brain fever; he was discharged from service on the 23d May 1862, and returned to his home; he often wished for the time when he could see the land he loved so well independent and free. He was an only child, the pride of his father and joy of his mother. He was a member of Cyprus Church; he was always kind, obedient and affectionate to his beloved parents; he was of moral and religious habits, highly esteemed and dearly beloved by all who knew him. He leaves an aged father and mother and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss; but our loss is his eternal gain. A true friend,
E. J. McD.

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst., RICHARD P., infant son of M. G. and Mary Freeman, aged 5 months and 15 days.

I take this little lamb said He,
And lay him on my breast,
Protection he shall find in me,
And be forever blest. Com

At Salisbury, 27th Jan'y, of brain fever, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES BIVENS, aged 49 years, 7 months and 17 days. His remains were taken to his residence in Union county for interment. We have lost a good soldier and citizen, and an exemplary christian. The Lord gave him to us and has taken him away; blessed is His name. Many of his neighbors said they had lost their best friend. For the comforting of his widowed companion and fatherless children I would say, prepare to meet him where parting will be no more.—Com.

Died, in Mobile, Ala., on the 6th inst., DUDLEY MASK, in the 37th year of his age, a citizen of Marengo Co., Ala., and a native of North Carolina. His disease was scurvy, contracted during his captivity on Ship Island. In the beginning of the war he volunteered to serve his country in the field, but ill health soon compelled him to return home. He re-entered the service in 1863 and served his country faithfully until his death. It was the good fortune of the writer to know him well and enjoy his friendship, and he can say unhesitatingly that he never knew a better man. He was loved by all who knew him. As a citizen he was useful and patriotic; as a soldier brave and true; as a neighbor kind and obliging; as a husband and father he was devoted; and to crown it all he was a christian. What more can be said of our dear departed friend? a gentleman, a patriot and and a christian! W. M. R.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 27.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 6 00. Pork 4 00. Lard 6 00.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 6 00. Butter 10 00.
Cotton 1 00 to 1 25. Coffee 50 00.
Cotton Yarn—60 00 to 75 00 per bunch.
Copperas, $10 to $12. Dried Fruit $2.
Cotton Cards, Fayetteville make, $60 to $75 per pair.
Eggs 3 00 per dozen.
Flour $560.
Fodder $15 to $20. Hay $15 Shucks $15.
Flaxseed 15 00 per bu.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 5 50 by bale.
Grain—Corn $30 to $35 Wheat $50. Rye $35 00.
Oats 15 00. Peas $30 00 to 35 00.
Green Apples 30 00 to 50 00 per bushel.
Hides—Green 3 50, dry 6 00 to 7 00
Iron—Swedes $7 50 to $8, country made $4 to $5.
Leather 30 00 to 40 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $35 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $35 00. Grape Brandy $80 to $100.
Molasses, country made, 35 by bbl.
Nails 4 50 to 5 00 per lb.
Onions $35 per bushel. Powder $50 per lb.
Potatoes—Irish $25 bush; sweet $15.
Rice 2 00.
Brown Sugar 2 00. Shot $10 to $12.
Soda 15 00 per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 5 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00.
Salt 90 00 per bushel.
Spirits Turpentine 5 00 per gallon.
Tallow 6 00. Wool $10.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

The following orders are published for those living in the country whom it may concern:

HEAD QR'S BATT DETAILED MEN CUMB'D CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No 1

I In obedience to the following telegram addressed to the Officer Comd'g Battalion Detailed Men Cumberland county:

"RALEIGH, Feb'y 24, 1865.

"Call out your Battalion and report to Lt. Col. Childs.
"By order Lieut. Gen. Holmes.
"C. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G."

Company officers will at once assemble their entire force at Company Headqrs. in every way prepared for camp, and report to these Headq'rs for further orders.

II. All Detailed Men and Light Duty Men in this county not already mustered into a company of this Battalion are considered assigned to Co B, and will report to the Comd'g Officer at Fayetteville.

III Disobedience to above orders will insure not only disgrace but punishment by arrest on that man who would refuse to perform his duty in the defence of his own town and county. It is hoped and *believed* there are none such in *Cumberland.*

W. C. RENCHER,
Major Comd'g Battalion.
Feb'y 27. 1t

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional District, N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb 24, 1865

To the Patriotic Farmers of Cumberland, Harnett and Bladen Counties.

YOU are respectfully requested to bring your TITHE BACON to the Depots nearest this Post as soon as convenient, as it is very much needed at present. When the assessors make their appointments, you can show your receipts and have the estimates credited for the amount paid. Parties hauling over 12 miles to this town, will be paid 10 cts per mile per hundred. I hope the farmers may bring in their Bacon promptly.

Capt. J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt & Post Q. M.
Feb'y 25. 13 2t 2t

House and Lot for Rent.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Mr. Arey and Mrs Evans, on Mumford street, known as the Gilmore House, will be rented at public Auction on Saturday the 4th March next. Terms made known at renting.
W. DRAUGHON, Anct'r.
Feb'y 21. 12*tr

TOBACCO AND SNUFF!

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO!
CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF.
For sale by ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Feb'y 21. 12-4t

Carriage, Harness and Navy Repeater,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday March 2d next, will be sold,
1 Carriage in good condition.
1 Double Set Harness.
1 Navy Repeater and Fixtures in good order.
JOHN H COOK, Anct'r.
Feb'y 25. 1tpd

Buggy, Harness, Mules and Wagons,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next 28th instant, will be sold at Auction,
1 Top Buggy and Harness.
2 Mules.
2 Two Horse Wagons and Gear.
1 Fine Brood Mare.
JOHN H. COOK, Anct'r.
Feb'y 25 1tpd

China and Crockery Ware

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 28th inst will be sold at Auction, a large and complete assortment of GILT CHINA, in Dinner, Tea and Breakfast sets to match; embracing Plates, Pitchers, Cups, Saucers, Tureens, Flat Dishes, Covered Dishes, Custard Cups, Fruit Stands, Custard Stands, and a great variety of other articles.
JNO. H COOK, Anct'r.
Feb. 22. 12 2tpd

Negro Girl and Good Wine,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 28th inst., will be sold at Auction,
1 Negro Girl, 18 years old, field hand.
80 Bottles superior and pure Wine
JOHN H. COOK, Anct'r.
Feb'y 21. 12-2tpd

Western Rail Road.

NO Cattle or Horses will be transported on this Road until further notice.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Freight Agent.
Feb'y 27. 13 2t

Bank Stock for Sale.

SEVEN SHARES Bank of North Carolina.
WM. HUSKE.
Feb'y 22 12tf

To Gas Consumers.

ON and after March 1st, the price of GAS will be $80 per 1000 feet.
WATERHOUSE & BOWES, Lessees.
Feb'y 22. 12-3t

STRAYED,

LAST night, a small BAY HORSE. He will endeavor to return to Sampson—a liberal reward will be paid for taking him up.
J. B. HARDWICK.
Feb. 27 13 2t

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the fifteenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all the members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State and to
R H BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
WM. HUSKE, Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 25, 1865 13tf

STRAYED,

FROM my lot in Columbus county, on the 4th Jan'y 1865, a medium sized BAY MARE, 8 years old, and when last heard from had crossed the White Marsh, making her way back in the direction of Ivey's Bluff, Robeson county. Said Mare was traded for by me on the 21st December 1864, from a gentleman of S. C., who said his name was Turner (christian name not recollected,) and that he lived in Chesterfield District, S. C. Said Mare was in fine order when she left, has a small star in her forehead, well built, mark of the collar on her shoulders and the left fetlock a little larger than the right, also a scar on the left jaw bone caused by the halter buckle.

Any person taking up said Mare and addressing me at Green Swamp, Columbus county, will be liberally rewarded. Any information leading to her whereabouts will be thankfully received. E D SESSIONS.
Feb'y 8 1t

Q. M. OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 21, 1865.

Lost! Lost!! Lost!!!

$50 REWARD.

BETWEEN Fayetteville and St. Paul's, a PISTOL, one of Allens' Patent—for copper Cartridges. The above reward will be paid, if left at John McKinnon's, near St. Paul's, or at my office.
12-2t J M McGOWAN, Capt. Q. M

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 5

I. SPECIAL attention is called to the 84th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78, series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspondence with these Headquarters.

All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without action, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscap in four equal folds and indorsed thus:

1. Post or station and date of Letters.
2 Name and Rank of Writer.
3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S STRINGFELLOW,
Maj. and Ass't Adj't General
12-12t

$1000 REWARD.

I WILL pay one thousand dollars for the apprehension and confinement of Alexander W. Currie and Duncan Brown, two deserters who robbed my house on the 3d inst of the following, viz: Three or four hundred dollars in Bank bills, and from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars in Confederate Treasury Notes. Also, four notes, one on C. Maloy for three hundred dollars, subject to a credit of one hundred and fifty dollars; one on Duncan McMillan for one hundred dollars, subject to a credit of twelve dollars; two on A. B. McNeill, one for three hundred and fifty dollars, the other for one hundred and fifteen or twenty dollars. The dates of either of the above named notes are not recollected. I forewarn all persons from trading for any of the above named notes. I will pay a reward of one thousand dollars for the confinement in any Jail, of the two above named thieves, or five hundred dollars for either of them, so the ordinary process of law can be served on them. Alex. W. Currie, son of Daniel Currie of Richmond county, Duncan Brown, son of Malcom Brown of Moore county, near the Jackson Springs; both the th

ROME AFTER THE BATTLE OF CANNÆ.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The noblest and most soul inspiring passage in all history is that giving an account of the conduct of the Romans after their disastrous overthrow at Cannæ. This battle was fought in the third year of the Carthaginian war. In each previous year Hannibal had inflicted severe defeats on the Romans: First at Trebbia and afterwards at Lake Thrasymene. But the Roman losses at Cannæ were far greater than in either of the preceding battles, and seemed, at the time, almost to have annihilated their military strength. It put Hannibal at once in possession of the most southern State of Italy, whilst much of the north was held by the cis-Alpine Gauls, who were his allies, forming part of his army. Capua at once submitted to him, and nothing was left to Rome but a very small territory in middle Italy.

In this emergency, when the Senate heard of the defeat, it immediately assembled, forbade all lamentations, and adopted efficient measures to prevent any assemblages of the people for the purpose of discussing the subject of peace, and, soon after, when Hannibal sent ten Roman prisoners to propose some terms of accommodation, the Senate would grant them no audience, refused to permit them to enter the city, and sent them contemptuously back. Varro, the Roman general, who had imprudently and rashly brought on the fatal battle, was met on his return to the city by a deputation of the Senate and the people, who bade him welcome, and publicly thanked him, "for that he had not despaired of the Republic." Speedy and efficient measures were put in operation to recruit the army, and rigid sumptuary laws were enacted and enforced, to prevent all waste or useless expenditure.

The battle of Cannæ was the culminating point in the fortunes of Hannibal—the greatest chieftain of ancient or of modern times. From that day the star of his fortune s eadily waned, and although the war continued for sixteen years, he won no more great victories, and was finally defeated and driven into banishment. That terrible overthrow which threatened Rome with speedy and utter destruction, was the occasion of her subsequent triumph, for it fully aroused the unconquerable spirit of a brave and noble people, resolved to perish or be free.

Similar passages are to be found in the history of almost all nations, teaching the lesson that none but *a divided, weak or demoralized people can be subjugated!*

A far more degraded and humiliating fate awaits the people of the Confederate States, if they submit to be conquered, than any portion of the white race has hitherto experienced. The decree has already gone forth confiscating our lands and liberating our slaves. Nay, more, the latter are now enlisted in the armies of our enemy, and made to fight against us, and, with a refinement upon the usual arts of irritation, constituted police guards in our captured cities, to visit insolences upon their late owners. If we be subjugated, it will be the first instance in which the white man has been forced to act as menial for the African.

That all this, and worse, if possible, is in store for us, if we do not speedily repel or check the invader, is apparent enough in the coarse, savage, taunting reply of Lincoln to our commissioners. That reply has filled to overflowing the cup of our forbearance. We see and feel around us, that there are no more reconstructionists, no more submissionists, no more peace men. A terrible reaction is inaugurated. The spirit of 1861 is revived. We are reinvigorated with the resolve to conquer or to die. Deserters will return to our ranks, and those who delay to do so, will be hunted and shot down in their lurking places, like beasts of prey. Concert of action, zealous co operation, is all that is needed to ensure success, and the insulting reply of Lincoln to our Commissioners will beget these on the instant. Every man now sees and feels that a fate worse than death awaits him if we do not win success.

Under such circumstances it should be easy to emulate, if not surpass, Roman virtue. Our cause is not nearly so critical as was that of the Romans after their stunning defeat at Cannæ. We have sustained no great defeat whatever. In the last year we have slain thrice as many of the enemy as we have lost, and won back from them half the territory they held of ours. There is no cause for panic, none for despondency. Some of our people had, indeed, become tired and weary of the war, but they only needed, to stir them to renewed exertions, such threats and insults as Lincoln has now supplied.

When spring sets in, our ranks will again be filled up. Our enemy may be less successful in recruiting his own, which are more depleted than ours. His intended draft may be a failure. Or should he get the men for whom he bids, he may so increase thereby his national debt as to precipitate his impending bankruptcy, and render him no longer able to continue the war.

Should he, however, succeed both in procuring men and delaying for the time his financial shipwreck, the newly aroused indomitable spirit of our people will secure to us ultimate success. He may capture more cities, but the country will remain ours, no matter how many posts he may hold here and there. The immense extent of our territory will dissipate his numbers, and destroy his strength. He may march hither and thither throughout that territory, occupy it, just so long as he is marching through it; but, save in the charred ruins that attest his barbarity, and intensify our hate, his track will be that of a bird through the air, or a ship over the waters. Our people will rise up behind him every where, more defiant and unsubdued than ever.

Relief of Maimed Soldiers.—We are in receipt of a pamphlet of ten pages, containing a "Brief Review of the Plans and Operations of the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers."

Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Miss., is President, assisted by a Vice President from each State. Hon. Geo. Davis is the Vice President for North Carolina. It is estimated that at least 10,000 men in the Confederacy have lost limbs by the casualties of battle. To supply some of these with something better than crutches and wooden pins to walk on is the object of the association, which was started a little more than a year ago, and has expended $122,958, being $9,494 over its receipts. The Association supplies about 75 legs monthly. It has supplied 669 legs, to soldiers and officers from the different States, viz:

Alabama, 48; Arkansas 28; Florida, 6; North Carolina, 82; Tennessee, 32; Georgia, 84; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 73; South Carolina, 50; Maryland, 4; Mississippi, 53; Missouri, 8; Texas, 17; Virginia, 189.—Total 669.

The Association calls upon the clergy of the Confederacy to use their influence for the objects of the Association, by encouraging the formation of Auxiliary Societies, by receiving contributions from their congregations and benevolent individuals and forwarding them to the nearest agent or to the Treasurer of the Society, Wm. H. Macfarland, of Farmer's Bank, Richmond, Va., to whom all subscriptions or contributions should be delivered in person or sent by Express.

There are in the Confederacy 8 establishments for the manufacture of artificial limbs, with 3 of which contracts have been made at the following rates: For leg below the knee, $150; for leg at the knee, $175; for leg above the knee, $200; for shoes to correspond, $65.

NEW CONFEDERATE IRON-CLADS.

From the Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1865.

By a fortunate accident I am able to anticipate, I trust, in time to mitigate a great disaster, the most startling intelligence that has crossed the Atlantic since the outbreak of the war. This will barely have reached you before two rebel iron-clads will have left the coast of France for the port of New York, where they expect to carry the first news of the expedition. These vessels, which are admirable sea boats, as one of them has proved during the recent heavy gale in the North Sea, are of the most formidable description, calculated to resist any artillery in our navy, except, perhaps, the monitor guns. They will take abundant coal for the Atlantic voyage without stopping at the islands, and are armed with Armstrongs of the heaviest calibre, as well as an enormous supply of rockets. No doubt is entertained of their perfect ability to carry, with ease, the fortifications of New York harbor, and hold the harbor against any force that could possibly be sent to the rescue. The city is then to be laid under contribution, or, in the event of refusal, to be fired. The leaders of the expedition, however, expect an outbreak in the city itself, and that the rebel sympathizers will seize the moment of panic and confusion to declare New York independent from the Union and the Cure, and a free port.

To show that I do not exaggerate the formidable character of these vessels, it is only necessary to name them, as, during their construction, many of our naval officers inspected them. They are known as the Sphynx and the Cheops; but on hoisting their flag will be respectively called the Stonewall and the Rapidan. You are, doubtless, aware that before the keel of either of these vessels was laid at Bordeaux, the personal word of Louis Napoleon was pledged to their delivery, with guns and everything except powder on board. The diligence and skill of Mr Dayton, who succeeded in gaining over the confidential clerk of one of the contractors, and then procuring possession of the very originals of the contract with the rebel agents, frustrated the plan as originally conceived. The French Government found it necessary to make an appearance of preserving its neutrality. The Minister of Marine withdrew the authority to ship guns, and some wooden vessels, also included in the same contract, were really *bona fide* sold and delivered to neutral Powers. This allayed suspicion and uneasiness, and the Imperial conspirator and his rebel friends felt safe in resuming the plot, especially since Mr Dayton's death had removed the chief obstacle to success.

The poor Danes were made the cats-paw in the affair. One of the iron clads was sold to them, and sailing from Bordeaux, duly arrived at Copenhagen, and was forgotten. The German press is too lazy, and that of France under too astute a surveillance to see anything on which the Tuileries want them to be blind. What intrigues passed in that obscure corner of Europe I do not know. Suffice it, that the iron clad, supposed to have been delivered to Denmark, sailed two days ago from Copenhagen, with all her armament on board, the affair having been so managed through the French diplomatic and consular agents there as to get her returned to her owner, Mr. Armand, a friend and *protege* of the Emperor, and a Government member of the Corps Legislatif.

Meanwhile the sister ship, which is nominally sold to Prussia, profiting by the voyage of the other, will sail without suspicion, ostensibly for Hamburg, but in reality to meet her consort at a lonely little island off the coast, which the 'Danish' ship may be expected to reach in about ten days. Then both of them will be met by tenders having on board the coal, powder and men—some one hundred and twenty for each, independently of such of the present neutral crews as may be tempted to enlist. The transfer can be made in a few hours; the tenders will have distant destinations and discreet captains; so that, with the exception of this letter, the first news you in New York will probably have of the unprecedented treachery of France will be the arrival of a Franco rebel iron clad armada.

You will ask why I, knowing this plot, do not frustrate it? I can only reply that there are solemn obligations binding me on this side of the Atlantic, which do not extend to the other, and that I am doing the best my conscience allows me. The facts will only too soon prove the accuracy of my information; and if you neglect my anxious warning, it will be at your own peril.

I have reason to believe that the secret treaty which is known to exist between France and the Confederacy was not intended to run so soon the risk of exposure, and it is probable that the French Legation at Washington is really kept in ignorance of it, so that the disavowal may be made with all the appearance of conviction and truth. Louis Napoleon fears no other element of French public opinion except the antipathy to slavery, which is stronger and more universal here than in England, and which is, moreover, represented by Prince Napoleon.

The way Yankees treat helpless Women and old Negroes.—A lady from the neighborhood of Williamsburg, of the highest respectability, was in the city, yesterday, and gave the following account of the treatment she had received at the hands of the yankees: After taking all her negroes and depriving her of the bulk of all the provender and provisions on her farm, they subsequently came and informed her that they had learned she had been feeding Confederate scouts, and if she didn't want her children burned, that she had better take them away, as they intended, right away, to fire her dwelling. She remonstrated and said she had fed hundreds of her enemies, and surely she ought to be permitted to share the little left her in the way of food with her friends. Suiting the action to the threat, they piled up her wearing apparel in her chamber and applied the torch to it. This fired the house.

While it was burning she managed, with the aid of an aged servant, to rescue a small portion of her furniture from the flames. The hell-hounds told her, however, that she could select a feather bed from the remnant saved, as they intended to destroy the rest, which they did, with the exception of a large chamber chair and three others (very heavy) which they reserved for themselves. These they bid the old negro to carry upon his head to their camp, three miles off. He protested that he had not the strength to do it—whereupon they kicked and beat him in the most shameful and merciless manner, until he was compelled, in order to save his life, to undertake to perform what would have taxed to the utmost the strength of an athletic negro.

From comparative opulence this lady has been reduced to abject poverty, and compelled to put her boy of less than 16 in the army, because she had not bread to give him and at the same time feed her smaller children. While the house was burning, one of her neighbors, learning the circumstances, sent his children to offer her little ones shelter, thinking that their age and innocence would be a protection for them, even among yankees. But the creatures, upon the plea that these children were conveying information to our scouts, fired upon them, fortunately, however, without effect; and, without waiting to see the result of their fiendish conduct, hurried off.

These are the creatures from whom our fair country women, in the event of subjugation, might look for the same mercy that the wolf metes out to the lamb, or the hyena to its prey.—*Whig.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"A country situated like America is invincible while the mind remains unsubdued."

Marshall's Life of Washington.

This sentiment is as true, in relation to us, as it was 90 years ago in relation to the United States, in the pending conflict with Great Britain. It is remarkable how striking are the coincidences which mark this struggle and that of 1776. So far we have not suffered so much as our ancestors; and their sacrifices would put to shame many of our cringing, trembling countrymen who desire peace *on any terms*. We are also invincible while the mind remains unsubdued. And *now* if the great body of our people cannot heartily unite in resisting oppression, we are unworthy of liberty and independence. We have insult added to our wrongs by the base terms of peace offered to us. The blood of our fellow countrymen calls to us from the ground to unite in our resistance to the yankee damnable despotism. Our brave and gallant army deserve the highest commendation. They stand an impregnable wall to protect us from those who seek our subjugation; and shall we, by thought, word or deed, tarnish their laurels by despondency or discouragement? Forbid it patriotism! Shall we, with the sordid purpose of saving our property, or with the ignoble hope of relieving ourselves from personal danger, relax our efforts in support of our army and thereby encourage desertion and mutiny there? Forbid it, ye spirits of the patriot dead whose blood has been shed in our just and holy cause! What shall we then do? Let every craven, timid, grinning, trembling poltroon; let every covetous, mercenary, avaricious tory, leave this country for his country's good. Let the unsubdued mind of our army and our people unite, with a new dedication of honor, fortune and life, to our sacred cause! and God will prosper, and soon prosper, the right; give us freedom and the prospect of a glorious future. Let our women, who have acted so nobly in the past, stimulate the men, scout deserters back to their commands, and devote themselves to the preparation of clothing and comforts for our army; and let all in communication with the soldiers give them words of encouragement and sympathy. No "easy places" for hearty athletic young men should be tolerated; no "skulking" from duty should be permitted; no croakers should be listened to; no treasonable sentiments should be uttered. All, all, should determine to do and dare everything for our country and our cause! Let, once more, our united cry be "Give us liberty or give us death." These are not the suggestions of a fiery enthusiast, but the calm reflections of one who thinks he properly appreciates the solemnity of our situation and who believes that extermination is preferable to subjugation.

PUBLIUS.

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CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQR'S ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands, furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.
Feb. 22. 12 2t

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Reference Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Jan'y 25 4*2mp3

Fall Distribution of the Literary Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, Dec. 6, 1864.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distribution of the School Fund, have instructed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Fall distribution to be made to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled to proper application to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Z. B. VANCE, Prest. Ex. Officio.
M. S. ROBINS, Secretary.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	FALL DIST.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND
Alamance,	10,475	$1,217 69	
Alexander,	5,774	671 69	
Anson,	10,884	1,265 26	
Alleghany,	8,507	407 59	
Ashe,	7,800	906 75	
Beaufort,	12,428	1,444 76	
Bertie,	11,036	1,282 92	
Bladen,	9,884	1,146 68	
Brunswick,	6,954	808 39	
Buncombe,	11,882	1,381 27	
Burke,	8,288	963 47	
Cabarrus,	9,830	1,084 60	
Caldwell,	7,064	821 18	
Camden,	4,492	522 20	
Carteret,	7,398	860 02	
Caswell,	12,473	1,449 96	
Catawba,	10,064	1,169 92	
Chatham,	16,607	1,930 68	Wm. C. Abernathy, D & D., and Sarah C. Foushee, $150.
Cherokee,	8,958	1 041 86	
Chowan,	5,357	622 75	
Cleaveland,	11,495	1,336 27	D. J. Webb, D & D & L. P. Webb, D. & D., 150.
Columbus,	7,612	884 89	
Craven,	13,797	1,603 88	
Cumberland,	14,087	1,631 77	J. B. Strickland, D & D., & G. W. Hartle, B, 150
Currituck,	6,406	744 69	
Davidson,	15,871	1,786 85	E. D. Fraley, D. & D. 75.
Davie,	7,537	876 17	E. Orrell, B. 75.
Duplin,	12,936	1,503 79	N. J. Blanchard, D & D., 75
Edgecombe,	13,333	1,549 94	J. W. C. Luper, D. & D. 75
Forsyth,	11,985	1 393 24	J. W. Gay, B, 75
Franklin,	11 273	1,311 05	
Gaston,	8 431	980 09	
Gates,	6,883	800 74	
Granville,	18,962	2,204 29	
Greene,	6,346	737 72	
Guilford,	18,606	2,162 92	U. L. Gardner, D. & D., & S. A. Perkins 150.
Halifax,	15,301	1,778 71	C. W. Perkins, B. 75.
Harnett,	7,005	814 33	W. Holt, D. & D., J. Holt, D. & D., & F. C. McLean, B, 225.
Haywood,	5,673	659 83	
Henderson,	9,895	1,150 28	
Hertford,	7,746	898 14	
Hyde,	6,617	679 22	Z. Flowers, B, 75
Iredell,	13,676	1,589 82	E. J. Hays, D. & D., and E. E. J. Gaither, B, 150
Jackson,	5,416	629 61	
Johnston,	13,690	1,591 45	
Jones,	4 365	507 43	
Lenoir,	8,158	948 86	M. Carter, D. & D. N. Carter, D. & D. & J. Carter, D. & D., 225
Lincoln,	7,349	854 31	
Macon,	5,796	673 68	
Madison,	6,823	676 92	
Martin,	8,458	984 39	
McDowell,	6,698	767 01	J. A. Jamison D. & D. 75.
Mecklenburg,	14,788	1,719 90	C. Lovers, D. & D. 75.
Montgomery,	6,920	804 41	
Moore,	10,486	1,219 90	
Nash,	9,815	1,140 98	I. Pegram, B. and Z. A. Pegram, B. 150
New Hanover,	17,582	2,043 88	D. J. Moore, B. 75
Northampton,	10,653	1,238 89	
Onslow,	7,457	866 87	
Orange,	14,908	1,732 68	
Pasquotank,	7,747	900 58	
Perquimons,	5,820	676 57	J. C. Lane, D. & D. 75
Person,	9,143	1,062 86	C. W. Wellburn, B. 75
Pitt,	12,691	1,475 81	S. E. Crisp, D. & D. 75
Polk,	3,795	441 17	
Randolph,	16,135	1,875 67	
Richmond,	8,828	1 026 24	
Robeson,	13 807	1,548 91	
Rockingham,	14 219	1,652 94	B. Belton, D. & D. 75
Rowan	13 014	1,512 86	
Rutherford,	10,617	1,234 21	
Sampson,	13,812	1,605 68	M. Hall, B, and L. Hall B, 150
Stanly,	7,333	852 45	
Stokes,	9,414	1,094 36	
Surry,	9,881	1,148 65	G. Harris, D. & D. 75
Tyrrell,	4 304	500 34	
Union,	10,304	1,197 88	H. Belk, D. & D. J. Belk, D. & D. and W. S. Belk, D. & D. 225
Wake,	24,334	2828 77	N. J. Dupree, R. T. Clement, D. & D. and J. Simpson, B. 225
Warren,	11,566	1,344 53	J. J. Read, B. 75
Washington,	5,871	624 38	
Watauga,	4,915	571 37	
Wayne,	12,726	1,479 38	J. L. Sumerlin & N. B. Sumerlin, D. & D. H. Sumerlin, and S. W. Sumerlin D. & D. 300
Wilkes,	14,266	1,657 40	
Wilson,	8,321	967 31	S. A. Owens, M. Owens, and B. Owens, B. 225
Yadkin,	10,138	1,178 53	
Yancey	8,510	989 28	

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published *one time* each in the following papers: Daily and Weekly Conservative, the Daily and Weekly Confederate and the Weekly Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Iredell Express and Asheville News.

Feb'y 20. 1t

TERMS OF PEACE.

Whilst the first American Revolution was in progress, the British commander, Lord Howe, wrote a friendly letter to Benjamin Franklin, communicating to him terms of peace and pardon upon submission. Dr. Franklin thus replied:—

"I received also the letters your Lordship so kindly forwarded to me, and beg you to accept my thanks.

"The official dispatches to which you refer me contained nothing more than what we had seen in act of Parliament, viz: Offers of pardon upon submission, which I was sorry to find, as it must give your Lordship pain to be sent so far upon so hopeless a business.

"Directing pardons to be offered to the colonies, who are the very parties injured, expressed, indeed, that opinion of our ignorance, baseness and insensibility, which your uninjured and proud nation has long been pleased to entertain of us; but it can have no other effect than that of increasing our resentment.

"It is impossible we should think of submission to a Government that has, with the most wanton barbarity and cruelty, burned our defenceless towns in the midst of winter; excited the savages to massacre our (peaceful) farmers, and our slaves to murder their masters; and is now even bringing foreign mercenaries to deluge our settlement with blood. These atrocious injuries have extinguished every spark of affection for that parent country we once held so dear; but, were it possible for us to forget and forgive them, it is not possible for you (I mean the British nation) to forgive the people you have so heavily injured. You can never confide again in those as fellow subjects, and permit them to enjoy equal freedom, to whom you know you have given such just causes of lasting enmity; and must impel you, were we again under your government, to endeavor the breaking of our spirit by the severest tyranny, and obstructing, by every means in your power, our growing strength and prosperity."

The terms proposed by England were even more lenient than those of Lincoln. Pardon was offered in advance; but Lincoln demands unconditional submission, reserving to himself the right to determine afterwards who shall be hung and who shall receive the royal clemency. Nay, more. The Northern Government claims, in addition, to make the laws by which we are to be governed hereafter. Can such an offer have any other effect than "that of increasing our resentment?" We are inclined to believe that it was *intended* to have no other effect; that the ambitious schemers at Washington do not desire the pacification of the land upon any terms; that they want the war to continue to enable them to subvert the freedom of the United States as well as of the Confederacy, and establish a military monarchy in name, as well as in fact, upon the ruins of constitutional liberty.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

How the Enemy behave in South Carolina.—The Columbia Guardian learns from persons who have made their escape through the lines, that the conduct of the enemy in Barnwell District is characterized by the most brutal vandalism. The village at Buford's Bridge has been burned to the ground; the residences of the planters, on the route, which were left unoccupied, were invariably destroyed. And where the families still remained in their dwellings, they were subjected not only to robbery, but to various kinds of insult. Pistols were clapped to the bosoms of women—mothers and wives; the robbers refused to wait until doors and drawers could be unlocked, broke open ruthlessly the finest cabinets and apartments, destroyed or carried off at pleasure, and to enforce their demands threatened the house with fire over the heads of the inhabitants. They traversed the precinct, it appears in scattered bands of fifteen or twenty, sometimes with and sometimes without any officer, the officer in general command of these predatory parties being understood to be a Colonel Robbins.

Negro Service.—In the Senate on Saturday last Mr. Wigfall, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors, or other authorities, of the different States, when expedient, for any number of slaves, to serve with the armies in the field or for service in any of the bureaux of supply, in the field, or at posts, or hospitals, or for fortifications and mining, under any of the laws of the Confederate States; or to engage their assistance to execute the laws of the Confederacy relative to the impressment of slaves, and to make such contracts or engagements as may be necessary for procuring an adequate supply of slave labor for all such purposes. The bill was passed.

Outrage by Deserters.—We learn that one day week before last three deserters entered the house of Mr. Duncan McNeill, a very old man residing in the lower end of Richmond county, overpowered him, and locked him in a room. They then proceeded to rob him of a large amount of money he had on the premises. After accomplishing the theft they started to leave. A slave boy of Mr. McN., who had either been overlooked or not noticed by the party, as they were making off took one of Mr. McN's guns and fired at the party, mortally wounding one of them. The wounded party was carried to Rockingham, where he shortly after died.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Deserters in Wilkes.—We understand that the County of Wilkes has taken into its own hands the deserters. A young soldier by the name of Price, from Lee's army, while home on furlough agreed, without parchment or commission, to clean out these marauders if the necessary force was placed at his disposal. Immediately forty men volunteered their services, and in the space of fifteen days fifty-five of these miscreants were hung or shot. Wilkes County is now as quiet, and its citizens as safe as in the olden time.

Wilmington Carolinian.

Another Fire.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, one of the Government warehouses, in Campbellton, was destroyed by fire. It contained only a small quantity of forage.—*Fay. Telegraph, 22d.*

The only Alternative.—Our enemies have left us no alternative but war. Their outrageous demands that we lay down our arms; surrender every right and place ourselves with all we hold dear, entirely at their disposal for life or death; accept their amended constitution which abolishes slavery in all the States; and lie at their feet as suppliants, to accept such crumbs of mercy as they may choose to grant us, leave us no choice in the matter. It remains for us to fight on and pray on, looking to God, who, if we are true to Him and to ourselves, will help us to fight our battles and achieve our independence. If we look to Him and faithfully do our duty He will bring us through our trials, and give us what we all so much desire—a permanent and honorable peace.

Biblical Recorder.

Confederate Officer Sentenced to be Hung.—A telegram from New York, dated the 14th, says:

Captain John Y. Beall, convicted of being a spy and guerrilla, and being one of the Lake Erie pirates, will be hung on Saturday morning at Governor's Island, New York. The sentence has been fully approved by General Dix.

Interesting to Printers' Devils.—A Boston newspaper-carrier recently recovered four hundred dollars of a man whose dog bit him while he was leaving his paper.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From General Beauregard's dispatch to the President it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to move, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, N. C., 100 miles north of Columbia. We presume the treasury lithographic establishment was also removed.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of execution. It is impossible to say whither Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is, that he will go to Charleston and establish a base; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah, he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, N. C., which is 100 miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad; or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is together at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

Richmon Dispatch, 10th.

Our latest advices from below place Sherman in possession of Columbia, and our army at Doko, about 16 miles above, on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. The contest for the possession of Columbia seems to have been a most obstinate one, and the result can only be attributed to sheer numerical superiority; the fighting, according to accounts, having been carried on within the very streets of the city. We are informed that all or nearly all the government property was safely removed, and that whatever was destroyed by our authorities, consisted of such materials as could be easily procured or replaced elsewhere.

The opinion seems to be prevalent that Sherman will immediately move up on the line of the Charlotte and S. C. R. R., in the direction of this place, that, elated by his recent successes, he will not stop in his course until he can penetrate deeply the thriving commercial interior of North Carolina. We cannot share this opinion of the situation. First, because our army in Sherman's vicinity, released from operations upon an extended line, reaching from Charleston to Columbia, and thence to Augusta, can concentrate and effectually check his advance. Second, because with Columbia in his possession there is no necessity for a movement in the direction of Charlotte, the line of communication with the Southwest being thus severed. Third, because if an advance into this State were absolutely necessary, the moral effect of a successful movement through the North-eastern portion of South Carolina, and thence upon Raleigh, the capital of the State, would be far greater, of more lasting benefit to the yankee cause, and correspondingly injurious to ours. Last, because the Lincoln government cannot spare the troops from the present forces in the field, to garrison all the places they may expect to capture, and it is not wise military policy to leave an open country to a large opposing army in the immediate rear, and depend for subsistence upon the section to be invaded.

Charlotte Bulletin, 19th.

A correspondent of the Bulletin says:—

Intelligent officers, who have opportunities of knowing the peculiarities of Sherman's movements, and are well acquainted with the resources and military conveniences of the country he will attempt to pass, have expressed the opinion that Sherman's route will be neither by Winnsboro, in South Carolina, nor Charlotte, N. C., although these points may not be entirely safe from raids. If our troops are not able to arrest Sherman's progress by a prompt concentration, and he gets in advance, the probability is he will pursue a line by Camden, Cheraw—possibly by Fayetteville,—and thence to Raleigh.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 20.—The Bulletin has reliable information that Sherman's army, numbers not known, reached Winnsboro', and skirmished with our rear guard this morning. It is supposed to be a portion of the column which left Columbia to the right and crossed the river at Alston. Winnsboro' is 38 miles from Columbia on the Charlotte Railroad.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 21.—The information from below is meagre. Our army is between Chester and Winnsboro'. The best information places Sherman's force at 32,000 of all arms. Arrangements to check his advance are culminating, but the details are contraband. Prisoners taken report the general treatment of the citizens, by the yankees, as good.

The Tarboro' Raid.—GOLDSBORO', Feb. 20.—The raiding party that was threatening Tarboro' have been driven back.

From Petersburg.—On Wednesday and Thursday some movement was going on in Grant's camp opposite Petersburg. Deserters state that Grant has sent eight thousand men to City Point since Saturday, and say it is the impression in the yankee army that this force is to be sent to Newbern or to reinforce Sherman.

Richmond Dispatch, 18th.

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The Yankee Senate, as usual, meets in extra session by the President's call on March 4. The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that the rebel debt or loan can never be recognized by the United States in any part or way.

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